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A LONDON VIEW OF FUNSTON.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette," of Lahore, India, sent a pretty tale to his far-off paper about Gen. Frederick Funston, in which he said: "The success of this officer has raised another of those violent controversies in which the American campaigns have been fruitful. Being only a distinguished Volunteer officer, he claimed as a reward the privilege of being allowed to join the Regular Army, and was offered a lieutenantancy. This, for obvious reasons, he declined, and a clamor at once arose throughout the States. And again the U. S. Government has given way, and Brigadier General Funston now enters the Regular Army with that rank. At this, of course, there is an outcry among the officers of the Regulars; and the case is only one of a class which must arise in the case of any army which, like that of the Americans in the Philippines, or ours in South Africa, is largely supplemented by Volunteers."

As Gen. Funston was a brigadier general of Volunteers, this information as to a lieutenantancy must be exclusive with this correspondent, for it is well known that Funston asked for nothing, being content to rely on the appreciation of the country. As he was appointed a brigadier long before a letter could have reached the White House from Manila, General Funston must have cabled over his "claim" for reward. An officer so eager for promotion that he would cable his desires is just the one Mr. McKinley would undoubtedly have been pleased to disappoint. American officers are not in the habit of telegraphing for rewards, whatever the custom may be in other countries.

If the above mentioned correspondent, who is evidently taking a post-graduate course in "yellow journalism," will read the Army and Navy Journal of June 8

he will see in the account of the banquet given to General Funston at Manila that Gen. Thos. H. Barry, U. S. V. (lieutenant colonel, U. S. A.), in his speech referred to the hearty support General Funston would receive from the officers of the Regular Army, and the addresses on that occasion by Army and Navy officers breathed the loftiest spirit of ungrudging comradeship. Had this story originated in India we might have excused it, but coming from London it is open to the interpretation that the harmonious relations between our Regulars and Volunteers have inspired envy in the breast of our English cousins, especially in the light of the wrangles in the British Army over the Boer war.

THE GENTLE FILIPINO.

I've chased the wild Apache through his God-forsaken land;
I've tracked the daring horse-thief where his tootsies marked the sand;
I've summered with the dago down at Coney by the sea;
But the gentle Filipino—say! he beats 'em all for me;
He beats 'em all for me, son, the whole immortal lot,
In his squashy, mushy country, where the climate's good and hot.
I've tackled red and yellow, and I've tackled wild and tame,
But the gentle Filipino, he is high, low, jack and game.
With his timid little manner and his sweet and lovely smile,
And his easy way of swearing that he loves you all the while;
With a white flag on his shanty hanging out to catch your eye,
And a little rifle ready for to pluck you bye and bye;
For to pluck you bye and bye, boy, to shoot you through the back
And to skip away as swiftly as a sprinter down the track;
To come round when they plant you, just to drop a little tear,
For the gentle Filipino is a tenderhearted dear.

He's as playful as a kitten, and his pastime as a rule
Is to shoot the flag-of-truce man as a sort of April fool;
And if he can find a tree top and get up there with his gun
And pick off the chap that's wounded, then he knows he's having fun;
He knows he's having, fun, boy, a grand good time all round;
They look so awkward tumbling from the stretchers to the ground.
It is such fun to shoot 'em and kill 'em where they lay,
For the gentle Filipino loves his sweet and childish play.
But I know that he's an angel, pure and white as ocean's foam,
'Cause I read it in the pamphlet that they sent me here from home;
And I know that I'm a butcher, 'cause the pamphlet says I am,
But I think I'll keep on fighting, just the same, for Uncle Sam;
Just the same for Uncle Sam, boy, and just bear this in mind:
That the watchdog's better than the curs that sneak and snarl behind;
And I'll try and bear up somehow under this my murderous taint,
For the gentle Filipino is a damn queer kind of saint!

The correspondent who sends us the above poem believes it was composed by a sergeant in our Army, but does not know the name of its author.

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A VISIT TO CHINA'S GREAT WALL.

Pekin, China, April 1, 1901.

At two a. m., the wind came up strong enough to blow open the window of my room. The remainder of the night I lay awake considering whether or not it would be well to start on the trip to the Great Wall. Dust and sand would surely be flying in clouds, and the cold north breeze would make marching anything but pleasant, for we would be traveling in the face of the wind. At 5.30 I was up and at 6 at the quarters of the General, where I held a consultation with Captain Lindsay. We decided to lay the matter before the General if he was awake. He was asleep, so back I went and prepared for the march.

We were all off at 8 a. m. Eight officers—Harper, Greenleaf, Lindsay, Burgess, O'Keefe, Karnes, Paymaster Luckash of the Navy and myself—formed the party. Captain Hyer commanded the escort, Troop L, 6th Cavalry; with him were Lieutenants White, Nicklin and Loeb. The dust was dreadful until we marched about twelve miles from Pekin, where we reached sandy soil, and thereafter the marching was more comfortable. We stopped for tiffin at Tching-Ho, where the Mandarin had a spread of cakes and tea. At 4 a. m., we reached Chang-Ping-Chou, our camping place for the night. I found a clean place outside the wall for the troop, and the rest of us put up in Chinese houses. Distance marched, twenty-five miles.

In the evening Captain Hyer and I called on the German Commander, and found him entertaining several German officers from Pekin, who, like ourselves, were on a sight-seeing tour.

Wednesday, March 29, 1901, at 9 a. m., we started

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for Ming Tombs, sending wagons direct to Nankau at the opening of the pass through which we would ascend to the Great Wall. The Ming Tombs are situated along the foot of the mountains, which here rise in a semi-circle, forming a vast amphitheatre. Evergreen trees and yellow tiled roofs mark the location of the Tombs. There are thirteen in all, separated from one another about one-half mile.

The tombs are much alike, and to see one is to form an idea of all. It is not the tombs so much as the approach thereto that excites wonder. Several miles before they are reached the way is marked by pavilions, or immense marble gates, through which passes what at one time was a road made of great blocks of granite, that are now tumbled about or have been carried away. Farther on, the first view is had of an avenue on either side of which stand colossal figures of men and animals carved from stone. In the distance the animals appear very life-like, and a strange feeling came over me, a feeling of awe and a sense of being transported to remote ages; everything was hushed; the sight of these immense stone images standing there guarding the passage to the tombs brought us to a halt without the word of command, and for several minutes not a sound was uttered nor movement made. Everyone felt the solemnity and grandeur of the scene, and when we marched forward it was in silence and with reverence. The great images on our approach loomed up in all their grandeur.

The avenue is about one hundred feet in width and nearly one-half mile in length; the stone images stand about two hundred feet apart, facing the roadway—

first two immense crouching lions, then two lions standing, followed by unicorns, horses, camels and elephants. Between the standing elephants a line of officers was formed, with the troop of cavalry behind, and a photograph taken. The head of the elephant near me reached several feet above my head although I was mounted upon a large horse. After the animals were passed the images of priests and warriors begin; grim old chaps, they have stood there for hundreds of years, the priests in mitres and robes, the warriors in armor and carrying at their sides great swords. It struck me as strange to see the similarity of the robes and mitres to those of bishops of to-day and the armor of the crusaders protecting the limbs of these old warriors. The images are hewn from solid blocks of stone; to remove them and place them in position must have required skill that would tax the ability of mechanics of the present day.

We made for the nearest tomb, which proved to be that of Ching Ling, the founder of this grand system of mausoleums, and one of the greatest of Chinese Emperors. The encircling walls embrace several large buildings of the prevailing Chinese imperial architecture, yellow tiled roofs supported by large columns of wood. There was no one to explain their uses, and being left to conjecture, we decided that they were meeting places for the departed spirits of Ching Ling and his contemporaries. The remains are said by some to lie beneath a marble slab set upright in a mausoleum constructed in rear of the large buildings. The slab is carved with Chinese characters describing the life and virtues of the great monarch. Others claim that the remains do not lie here, but in the heart of a round-top hill directly in rear of the mausoleum. Wherever they may rest his memory will remain fresh, marked as it is by imperishable monuments. For several hours we wandered about the enclosure or rested beneath the evergreens.

It is six miles from the gates of Ching Ping Chou to this tomb and about the same distance from the tomb to Nankau, which place we reached at 4 p. m., and found our wagons arrived and a good camping ground selected by the men in charge. The Troop pitched only one tent, for its officers, the remainder of the party putting up at the Nankau Hotel. The place was deserted, but we had everything, including servants, and were not put out by the absence of the landlord. If the wall of Nankau could speak what an interesting history would be revealed, situated as it is at the south end of the only pass through the mountains that divide China proper from Manchuria and Mongolia. Through this gateway for centuries have passed the camel trains bearing furs and rugs from the north and silk and tea from the south. Over this same road have marched the Mongols, the Tartars, the Manchus, on their roads for plunder and conquest. There is not elsewhere in all the world a roadway of such historic interest, but much of its history is written in characters unknown to modern scholars, or is lost in oblivion. What more appropriate place than this to view the Great Wall of China, the greatest of the great wonders of the world.

March 30, 1901, at 8 a. m., we set out for the wall. The day was clear, calm and crisp, and every one was in the best of spirits. The distance from Nankau is twelve miles, the ascent at the rate of two hundred feet to the mile. When we reached the wall we were at an elevation of about 3,000 feet, and we found the air decidedly cooler than at starting. The mountains rise on either side to an elevation of 5,000 to 6,000 feet, and present as one passes through all the variety of mountain scenery. Along the road flows a stream of pure, clear water, the only one I have seen in China. Our first view of the wall was at ten miles from Nan-

kau, where in its windings to follow the crest of the ridges it approaches the road.

A sharp rise of about one mile brought us to the summit of the pass, and to the gateway through the wall, which here descends to cross the road, and having done so climbs again the everlasting hills, disappearing amidst the crags only to reappear further on in its windings from the sea to the heart of Asia. For 3,000 miles, over mountains, through valleys, across plains and deserts stretches this work of man; and no shiftless, careless work it is, but a solid, well-constructed piece of masonry. The wall is on an average about twenty feet high, with a width at the top, measured inside the crests, of fourteen feet. The facings of the body of the wall are hewn blocks of granite, the space between being filled with gravel mixed with cement. The top and battlements are of large bricks, and every few hundred yards a tower rises many feet above the battlements, its sides extending beyond the wall to give a flanking defense. From the tower on the crest east of the road can be seen to the north the plains and mountains of Manchuria, to the south the mountain sides sloping to the narrow stream along the roadway, and to the east and west the trail can be traced for many miles. It is well worth the traveler's time to ascend the wall to this tower; the effort will be well repaid by the view obtained of the grandest works of nature and the greatest work of man.

Returning, we reached Nankau at 4 p. m. Some of the party ascended the hills to the watch towers surmounting the angles of the tumbled-down wall about Nankau. Others mounted camels, and with assumed oriental dignity and state called upon the troop officers. The presence of the camels caused a sensation among the troop horses, and when the great animals at the word of command lay down to permit their riders to dismount, the snorting and stamping along the picket line became intense. Nothing but a hasty exit saved many of us from a long tramp on the following day, for I am sure if the horses had broken loose they would not have stopped running short of Pekin, if they did not continue to the sea shore in search of a transport.

On March 31, an early start was necessary, as thirty-eight miles lay between us and Pekin. The road for several miles after leaving Nankau was a jumble of boulders of all sizes. I feared much that our wagons could not stand the jolting, yet every one of them came through without the breaking of a spoke or the starting of a bolt. The wagons were of the Army escort pattern, drawn by four mules, and I will venture to say that never before were wagons of this type subjected to a severer test.

We had been told by the Chinese and others who had been over the route that we could not travel it on horses and with our wagons, yet we rode all the way, and our wagons passed over the worst part of the road in safety.

This last day we marched through an agricultural region. The fields were full of coolies plowing and planting, and many a curious implement did we see, some of them most ingeniously constructed, not, however, with a view to saving labor, for labor is a cheap commodity in China and every modern contrivance for the economy of labor introduced here means idle fathers, wretched mothers, starving children. There is a Chinese side to the Chinese question, and if the powers of the world will but stop in their headlong efforts to modernize this ancient empire long enough to listen to the cry of these people, they will learn that China must pay for factories, steamboats and railroads, not in silver and gold, but in human lives, lives not of man alone, but of child and mother as well.

HUGH J. GALLAGHER.



Troop L, Sixth Cavalry, U. S. A., at the Tombs of the Ming Dynasty, North China, March 30, 1901.

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It is a noticeable fact that in the present generation young women belonging to the leisure classes show a decided improvement on those of an earlier generation, and it is a matter of common remark in a city like New York that the number of tall, fine-looking young women seen on the promenades is on the increase. As that charming old bachelor, Professor Kendrick, of the Military Academy, used to say when he was called upon to respond to the toast of "The Ladies, God bless them": "They grow prettier and prettier every year." No doubt an increasing attention to outdoor athletic sports has had much to do with this improvement in feminine physique. "The Woman's Book of Sports, a Practical Guide to Physical Development and Outdoor Recreation," by J. Parnly Paret, published by the Appletons, should be in demand with the new woman who appears here in the various attractive poses as she drives the ball in golf, addresses it before the drive, puts it on the green, or lofts it out of a bad hazard; as she gracefully handles the racket in lawn tennis, sails a catboat close, handles it with sailor-like skill when it blows, or appears, when ready to take her plunge into the sea, in such a correct costume that no one can help falling in love with her. We hardly have an opportunity to admire her as she should be admired, when she spins by on her bicycle, touring it over picturesque country roads. How a woman may get the most health and pleasure out of such exercises as these is told in Mr. Paret's work, which is illustrated by photographs, taken by the author, of young women in the various attitudes and poses called for by the exercises he describes. All of this is in a neatly printed and handy little volume, which should be the indispensable companion of a summer's outing.

The Germans are not yet converted to the doctrine of individuality for the soldier. In the "Militar Wochenblatt," Colonel von Zanthier tells us that "the soldier must carry out the will of his superiors absolutely, im-

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licitly, in the most perfect manner possible, both in
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for each man to be 'his own general'; it suited many of
them to shoot at the English from under cover, but to
leave their cover and follow up their successes in time
suited very few, the consequence being that their success
was never decisive. No German officer would think of
allowing a private to follow his own will in the sense un-
derstood by the Boers. Every superior insists strictly,
in the barracks, in quarters, on the exercising ground,
that no finger and no foot shall be moved in any way
but in accordance with regulations and orders; the sol-
diers must become accustomed to an almost machine-
like obedience, to the end that they shall stand their
ground on the battlefield at the moment when victory
or defeat hangs in the balance. It is just in the prepara-
tion for this most important moment of the war that
many officers of all ranks desire to see discipline take
the place of the independence of the individual man.
'Give the devil the little finger, and he will immediately
take the whole arm,' applies here." This has been
shown in the experiences of our own Army. When our
Regulars were in hot pursuit of flying Filipinos, and
could have slaughtered them by the hundred and were
red hot to do so, they were always promptly obedient to
the signal "Cease firing." This was not, however, equal-

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ly true of the Volunteers, who could not always be re-
strained in their eagerness to "kill the niggers," when
the humane orders from superior headquarters forbade
their doing so. The Regulars believed as much as the
Volunteers that this exercise of humanity was a mis-
taken policy, but they were governed by it.

The circumstances of the past few years have made
everything relating to the Spanish people of special in-
terest to us of the United States, and it is evident-
ly to take advantage of this interest that Martin A. S.
Hume, editor of the "Calendars of Spanish State Pa-
pers" (Public Records Office), has written his work
published by D. Appleton & Co., and entitled "The
Spanish People; Their origin, Growth and Influence."
It occupies a worthy place in "The Great Peoples'
Series," edited by York Powell, Regius Professor of
Modern History in the University of Oxford. The key-
note of the Spanish character is, according to Mr. Hume,
overwhelming individuality, and it was the mystic spir-
itual exaltation, founded on individual pride, which
swayed all Spain in the sixteenth century, facing dangers
and hardships beyond human thought. The loss of colonies
in her war with the United States is the natural re-
sult of a political and administrative dishonesty, inher-
ited from the olden time. The virus of a vicious adminis-
tration still remains, but "now after three centuries of
wandering, her people are treading firmly and hopeful
the path of progress, naturally leading from her primi-
tive traditions to the higher level of an enlightened
modern state." No American, and especially no one
in our Army or Navy, can afford to remain ignorant
of what Spain has been, what she is, and what she may
become, and we commend this volume to those who seek
for a concise and intelligent epitome of Spanish history,
and a clear and philosophical analysis of Spanish char-
acter to which that history furnishes a background.

The wisdom of Major Matthew A. Batson, of the
Philippine Cavalry, in pressing for the formation of a
native cavalry body seems to the Manila "Times" to have
been fully vindicated by recent events. It says that the
Major's proposition was not looked on entirely with
favor when he first brought it forward, but he kept at
it till he gained his object. The "Times" believes that
the feasibility of adapting native troops to the needs of
the islands was first shown by Major Batson. "In more
than one scout," it says, "has his cavalry demonstrated
its efficiency, but in none more so than in the chase after
General Geronimo. Then Major Batson's men so sud-
denly swooped down upon Geronimo that the latter's
sword was captured and much of his personal parapher-
nalia, as well as that of his staff, was seized. Geronimo
was one of the most wary of the rebel leaders and the
hardest to surprise. It was probably the realization of
the hopelessness of continuing a struggle against so
relentless a pursuer as Major Batson that led Geronimo
to surrender. The fact that Major Batson has the
rebel general's sword as a personal trophy is an evidence
of the American Cavalry Captain's prowess. It is, we
believe, the only sword of a living rebel general captured
during the rebellion."

According to testimony elicited at a murder trial in
Manila, burying alive is not such an awful thing to the
natives. The presidente of Tay Tay, who is charged with
ordering the death of several, testified that some of
the victims pleaded to be buried alive rather than be hit
on the head and hurt. One of them, Juan Lucas, was
delighted when told he would not be killed by being
hit, and lay down in the grave dug for him and made
no struggle while the dirt was thrown upon him. An-
other peculiar feature was the testimony of the accused
regarding the reasons for granting the rite of absolution
to the condemned men before leading them off to be
killed. He said: "These men, the Garriveles brothers,
were given a chance to confess before they died, because
all Christians ought to confess before they die, and
though we killed these men on earth, yet we wanted to
meet them in heaven. The body is for justice, and the
soul for glory."

Successful experiments were recently conducted in
England with an apparatus on the principle of the
Marconi telegraph, invented by Mr. J. Gardner, of Man-
chester, England, who claims that by means of it ves-
sels at sea can be warned of their approach to a danger
zone having a radius previously determined. In this
case the radius of the zone was seven miles, and on
entering it a bell upon the vessel rang violently, and the
name of the supposed danger point was printed upon a
tape machine. The apparatus can be used to warn
vessels off shore, or be transmitted from one vessel
to another, and it would appear that it might be used
by a ship in distress to call for succor from any vessel
coming within the radius of its action, which, in the case
of the experiments referred to, would represent a circle
having a diameter of fourteen miles.

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The authorities of the Boston Navy Yard have been informed that the North Atlantic Squadron is contemplating extensive maneuvers off the coast during the summer, one of the most important of the drills being the determination of the expedition, facility and readiness with which the fleet can establish a base of supplies ashore, similar in all important respects to that which would be required in time of actual war. Armed men will be landed with all their accoutrements, ammunition, stores, coal, small guns and their mounts, marines, camp equipage, and afterwards there are to be sham battles, landing under fire, and the planting of submarine mines. Altogether the maneuvers will be of greater magnitude and value than any which have taken place in the history of the Navy. It is likely that Captain Mahan will view the maneuvers, and will probably write up the results for the use of the War College and of the Navy Department. In any event, the work laid out for Admiral Higginson's fleet will be of an exceptional order of usefulness, and it is believed that great good will come from the experiences gained in this way. Not the least important part of the maneuvers will be the evolutions of a torpedo boat flotilla; these evolutions will take place either in conjunction with the fleet of battleships or they may be held nearer the coast and perhaps further south.

Speaking of the parade of the ship's company of the U. S. S. Massachusetts, Captain Manney, at Newburyport, Mass., on June 25, in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of its city charter, the Boston "Daily Globe" says: "There were the marines and sailors from the battleship Massachusetts, with their billygoat mascot, 'William Terror.' They headed the line with a splendid band, and naturally they were the observed of all observers. They are fine looking fellows, but one sad accident befell them. 'William Terror' could not get his hind legs into working order and he succumbed to the heat or something else, so that he had to be carried around in a stretcher by the ambulance corps during about half of the parade. This naturally affected the spirits of the jacksies, and much sympathy was expressed for William along the line of march, as he laid in his canvas bed with his limp whiskers hanging over the side."

The handsomest entertainment given to the officers of the "Mosquito Fleet" on the voyage to Manila was by the garrison at Bermuda, where a two weeks' stop was made. Leaving Bermuda it was a 17-day hard tussle to Tenerife with head winds and rough seas. Shortly after leaving Tenerife the Annapolis blew out a gasket on her boiler. The Piscataqua proved the good samaritan of the fleet, lending a hand, or rather a line, more than once. From Algiers the run was to be direct to Port Said, but the Frolic had an accident to her pumps and the Piscataqua took her in tow to Malta for repairs, the other two ships proceeding to Port Said. Though a 7-day stop was made at Colombo, little entertainment was offered the officers, all the garrison being busy getting ready for the reception of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. From Algiers to Manila not a wave bigger than a ripple was encountered. There was no sickness whatever on the voyage, and in fact it was mostly an excursion, the boats coming along slowly, making the journey by easy stages, the average steaming being nine and a half to ten knots per hour.

The U. S. Flagship Kentucky, Rear Admiral Louis Kempff, U. S. N., has arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, and will remain until such time as it becomes necessary for the ship to proceed to Chefoo, China, where the entire fleet, so far as may be practicable, will assemble by the beginning of August for a series of drills and maneuvers as indicated by the Navy Department some time ago. These exercises will take place on as large a scale as the number of vessels present will permit, and it is the desire of the Department that the maneuvers shall include everything required by regulations in the way of exercises under steam, boat drill, target practice with big guns, small arms and revolvers, and if found practicable an encampment will be formed on the large island opposite the city of Chefoo, where all the routine of camp life will be gone through with for at least four days, and perhaps longer. The officers in Manila are looking forward with much interest to these maneuvers at Chefoo, and it is safe to say that in the case of the larger ships the relief from the comparative stagnation of the Philippines will be a most welcome change in every respect.

The War Department is already making its selections of officers of the Regular Army and non-commissioned officers to act as officers of the regiments of native Filipinos which are to be organized upon the arrival of General Corbin. One of the most important matters to be attended to by General Corbin during his visit to the Philippines, as we stated in our issue of June 22, will be the organization of these regiments. It is believed by the Administration that the time has now come when it will be beneficial to this country, as well as to the Philippine Archipelago, to organize the native regiments for service under our officers. Eventually, it is hoped that it will be possible to further reduce the force of Regulars to be maintained for the present in the Philippines, and have their duties performed by the natives. The captains and field officers of the native regiments will be appointed from subaltern officers of the Army, and the lieutenants will be non-commissioned officers of the Regular Service.

The Secretary of the Navy on June 22 approved a unanimous report of the Board on Construction recommending the discontinuance of fireproof wood for decks and for all joinder work below protective decks on vessels having protected decks, and on all vessels below the berth deck. Wood treated by the fireproofing process will be used, however, in torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers, and will be painted. In other ships metal will be used in place of wood wherever possible. The recommendation of the board was based on reports received concerning the utility of fireproof wood. A bonfire was made of fireproof wood taken from the decks of the Helena at Manila. The surgeon of the Wisconsin complained that mould gathered on the fireproof wood of his sick bay. The reports of Naval Constructor Baxter, who made tests at Boston, showed that the wood, when exposed to the weather for a week, loses 50 per cent. of its fireproofing qualities and that the fireproofing process made wood brittle.

The annual summer cruises of the State naval militia organizations on Government war ships will be abandoned this summer on account of lack of support on the part of the States. Since the Spanish-American War the decline in interest among the State naval militia has been very noticeable, until it has this year culminated in the entire abandonment of the scheme. From present indications it would appear that the Navy Department would not ask Congress next session for the usual appropriation for the maintenance of the naval militia. Unless Congress passes the bill for the organization of a Naval Reserve, the effort to establish an auxiliary naval force will undoubtedly come to an end, so far as the Navy Department is concerned. The failure of the States to make the necessary appropriations this year for the support of the men while on the cruise for which the Government furnishes the vessels is the direct cause of the abandonment of the cruise.

"A Digest of the Opinions of the Judge Advocates General of the Army," originally compiled by Col. W. Winthrop, Assistant Judge Advocate General, has been prepared in a revised edition, including opinions to Jan. 1, 1901, by Major Charles McClure, Judge Advocate of Volunteers, Captain, 18th Infantry. It is issued by the Government Printing Office. The last edition of this work was issued in 1895, and the present edition has been prepared for the purpose of incorporating the opinions on the many men and important questions which have since arisen, and for revivifying and, when necessary, revising the syllabi of the last edition, and omitting such as are not applicable to existing conditions. While the text does not include opinions subsequent to Jan. 1, necessary additions to the footnotes have been made to cover the period up to April 30, while the work was passing through the press.

The retarding effect of the machinist strike upon the work of vessels now under contract is graphically shown by the last report from the Bureau of Construction and Repair on the progress of vessels since the report for the month of April. The advances made have been inconsiderable in most cases, and unless the situation improves the report for May and June will show still slower progress. The work of the other departments

is rapidly overhauling that of the striking machinists, and unless these men again go to work the shut-down promises to include pretty nearly every employee of the shipyards engaged in Government work. This does not entail much of a loss upon the contractors, for all Government work is based upon a time limit unaffected by strike delays, the delays incident to strikes not being reckoned in the time required for completing a contract.

Secretary Long has approved the plan, referred to last week, p. 1045, to have the entrance examinations for the Naval Academy conducted in the future by the Civil Service Commission, thus obviating the necessity of applicants for admission to proceed from their homes in distant parts of the country, to Annapolis, for examination. The plan has the approval of Naval officers, and by receiving the sanction of the Secretary will go into effect. Heretofore successful candidates examined at Annapolis have been allowed their travel pay, but those who came from their homes and were rejected for any cause have had to bear personally the expenses of the travel enjoined.

Eighteen Cornell University students, who are residents of Mount Vernon, N. Y., and alumni of the high school there, captured ten graduates of this year's high-school class and led them over Chester Hill, a distance of two miles, to a lonesome section of Bronxville, where they bound them securely to a stout wooden fence with ropes. It was several hours later, nearly four o'clock, when a high-school graduate, who had avoided capture, came to the rescue and released them. They were all terribly bitten by mosquitoes. If this had occurred at the Naval Academy, or the Military, we should have had another investigation, and the pillars of the Republic would have been shaken to their foundations.

In the course of a discussion recently in the British House of Commons on the necessity of appointing only qualified veterinary surgeons as officers in the Remount Department, it transpired that when the steamer Cervona was on the way from New Orleans to Cape Town a remount officer, contrary to the advice of the veterinary surgeon, caused 270 horses, valued at \$6,750, to be thrown overboard, under the belief that they were suffering from glanders. It was afterwards proved that the horses were only sufferers from ordinary colds. We are glad to note that in our service the question of veterinary surgeons is receiving more attention than formerly.

Advices from San Francisco announce that since July last monthly reports have been sent to Washington by the chief signal officer of the Department of California certifying to the efficacy of the wireless telegraph system in use between Alcatraz Island and Fort Mason. On many occasions the Signal Corps men have used it as a means of communication, and at no time has it failed to work. It is not exactly the Marconi system. The Signal Corps men devised a modification of their own, and have had no difficulty in keeping it working at a very low cost.

The transport Thomas arrived at San Francisco, Cal., June 26, from Manila by way of Nagasaki and Yokohama, and she was followed at noon by the Buford, which came by way of Honolulu. The Thomas brought the 47th Infantry, U. S. V., 10 officers and 292 men of the 38th Infantry, U. S. V., 14 officers and 361 men of the 49th Infantry, U. S. V., a number of officers and civilians and others. The Buford brought the 41st Regiment, U. S. V., and passengers. Among them were Gen. William C. Ludlow, accompanied by Mrs. Ludlow; Colonel Goodale and Lieut. Col. H. O. S. Helstead, of the Adjutant General's Department.

The U. S. Government on June 26, purchased from Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, 640 acres of land on Plum Island, for \$640,700. The land will be added to the military reservation of 140 acres, which the Government bought ten years ago. Plum Island is situated off Orient Point, at the eastern end of Long Island, and at the entrance to Long Island Sound. Directly opposite Plum Island is Fisher's Island, upon which is Fort Wright.

A fine military post is to be established at Des Moines, Iowa, under an act of Congress passed at the last session, and Capt. R. B. Turner, Q. M. D., has been directed to assume charge of the work of constructing the public buildings which will be required for the post at that point. A military post at Des Moines will give an excellent opportunity for carrying on enlistments for the Army in this latitude, with the post as a central point from which to gather the recruits.

The Army transport Grant arrived at San Francisco, Cal., June 24, from Manila with the 48th Regiment, United States Volunteers, and two battalions of the 40th Regiment. Both these regiments are colored.

Some \$500,000 is to be expended in rebuilding the U. S. S. Newark. She is due shortly at the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., from the Asiatic Station. She will be placed out of commission at Boston, where the repairs are to be made.

RECENT DEATHS.

Col. Thomas E. Sloan, a former officer on the staff of the late Governor Flower of New York, and well known as a former major of the Old Guard of New York, was drowned off Keyser Island, South Norwalk Harbor, Conn., June 23. Colonel Sloan was sailing in a small yacht with a lady and gentleman and the skipper of the craft, when an approaching storm caused the party to lower sail and drop anchor. While in the cabin the yacht capsized, all being rescued safely but Colonel Sloan. The accounts as to how the yacht capsized if she was riding safely at anchor, with everything snug, are not clear, but if she was at anchor she probably had a short cable and consequently buried herself so much that the water came in so fast that she swamped and then capsized. It is also possible she carried sail too long, and was hit by the squall before it could be lowered. Colonel Sloan was born in Boston in 1842. He enlisted on April 19, 1861, in the First Massachusetts Volunteers. He was selected by General Hooker to serve as captain on his staff during the Peninsular campaign and afterward was breveted major and served as staff officer with General Horatio Wright and Gen. Joseph Hamblen. He was wounded at Williamsburg on May 25, 1862, and at Gettysburg. Colonel Sloan joined the Old Guard in 1885. He was elected senior captain of battalion on March 28, 1888, serving a two-year term, and on March 15, 1895, was elected major of the Old Guard, to succeed the late George W. McLean. Governor Flower commissioned him a colonel and appointed him to a place on his staff. Colonel Sloan had been widely identified with the business and club life of New York City.

Adelbert Stone Hay, formerly United States consul-general to Pretoria, South Africa, and son of John Hay, Secretary of State, fell from a third story window of the New Haven House, New Haven, Conn., June 23, and was almost instantly killed on the stone pavement below. In falling the unfortunate man struck on his back on the second story balcony, and from there bounded off to the sidewalk. The young man's skull was crushed in at the back of the head, but he suffered no other fractures. He struck headlong on the back of the neck and shoulders and along the right side, and died almost instantly.

Gen. Byron Laffin, a gallant officer of New York troops during the Civil War, died June 19, at Hudson, N. Y. During the reconstruction period he was Provisional Governor of North Carolina, and afterwards became a member of the North Carolina legislature.

Maj. Lee Hughes, a member of Gen. Joe Shelby's brigade in the Confederate army, died June 20, at Shelby, Mo.

Admiral Sir Anthony Hoskins, British navy, who died in London, June 21, had a most distinguished career dating since 1842 and will be remembered by many of the older officers of the United States navy.

Lieut. G. L. Greenshields of the Shropshire Yeomanry cavalry, who has just died from wounds received in the war in South Africa, was one of the Oxford-Cambridge team which defeated the Harvard-Yale team in the international athletic games in July, 1899.

James E. Taylor, an artist and war correspondent who had painted a number of scenes from American history, died of heart disease at 1460 Lexington avenue, New York City, where he lived with his sister, Augusta Taylor, and a brother who is a physician. Mr. Taylor was born sixty-two years ago in Cincinnati. When the Civil war began he joined the Tenth New York Volunteers and served with that regiment two years. Among his paintings were scenes forming a panorama of the Rebellion; a number of paintings portraying historical scenes from Colonial days down; a picture of Sheridan's ride, one of Hiawatha's wooing, one of the Battle of Long Island, an allegorical picture representing the emancipation of a slave by Lincoln, and a number of pictures for Generals Sheridan and Sherman. He also drew the pictures of Indian life for the book published by General R. I. Dodge, U. S. A. Another of his famous pictures was "The Last Grand Review," painted for General Sherman, depicting the victorious Union troops wheeling into Fifteenth street from Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C., on May 21, 1865.

Mrs. Harriet Bacon Smith, widow of Medical Director T. L. Smith, U. S. N., died on June 18, at her home, Brooklyn, N. Y., in her 83d year. She was born in Boston and was a granddaughter of James Bacon, one of the prison ship martyrs.

Gen. John B. Turckin, a well-known figure in Grand Army circles, died June 19 at the State Hospital for the Insane in Anna, Ill. He was born in Russia, and served with distinction during the Civil War and resigned with the rank of brigadier general in 1864.

Rear Admiral d'Abel de Libran, of France, who died recently at Paris, aged 68, had a strenuous commencement to his career at Sebastopol, where he received three wounds. He retired in 1855.

The remains of the late Gen. Robert Nugent, major U. S. A., retired, were buried at the National Cemetery, Cypress Hills, N. Y., June 24. A detachment of the 54th U. S. Coast Artillery, under command of Sergeant Van Buskirk, and a detachment from the 69th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., under command of Lieut. Maguire, acted as escort. There was also a delegation from Lafayette Post, G. A. R. The pall bearers were: Major H. G. Cavanaugh, U. S. A., retired; Major Ferdinand E. de Courcy, U. S. A., retired; Surgeon Major George Loring Porter; Col. Edward Duffy, of the 69th Regiment, N. G. N. Y.; Col. W. B. Shafer, and Capt. S. O. Howe, both of the G. A. R. The chaplain of Lafayette Post, the Rev. Wilbur Fisk Wood, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Staten Island, officiated. As the casket was lowered into the grave, the escort fired three rounds, and then the bugler sounded "Taps."

At Washington Park, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Brooklyn Baseball Club grounds), on July 4, the nines representing the 5th U. S. Artillery, from Fort Hamilton, and the 9th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., will cross bats in the first of a series of games for the championship. Both teams have been playing a fast, clean game—the Regulars having won eleven out of thirteen games, while the 9th has defeated the best teams in the Guard, so that all who intend to witness the game on the Fourth will be amply repaid. Game will be called at 3 p. m. sharp, and the price for admission has been placed at 25 and 50 cents.

The following is a summary of the enlistments for the line of the Army during the month of May, 1901: Enlistments for general recruiting service, 2,916. Enlistments in cities, 2,195; enlistments at military posts and surrounding towns, and in the field, 721; total, 2,916. for the Pacific Coast for station at San Diego Barracks, Cal.

PERSONALS.

Admiral Geo. Dewey, U. S. N., and Mrs. Dewey are at Hilltop Cottage, Newport, R. I.

Major A. W. Vogdes, Art. Corps, relinquished duty at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., June 21, preparatory to leaving.

Capt. W. H. Block, asst. surgeon, is a recent arrival in Havana for duty, after an arduous tour at Santiago, Cuba.

Lieut. H. L. Steele, Art. Corps, reported at Fort Greble, R. I., early in the week from a short visit to Brocton, Mass.

Lieut. Edwin Landon, Art. Corps, on a short leave from Fort Caswell, N. C., is visiting at Governor's Island, N. Y.

Col. G. A. Woodward, U. S. A., and family have left Washington, D. C., to spend the summer at Capon Springs, W. Va.

Comdr. W. H. Beecher, U. S. N., naval attache at Berlin, is by special invitation of the Emperor a visitor this week at the regatta at Kiel.

Capt. Otto Becker, paymaster, U. S. A., has left Matanzas for Havana, and is expected to leave soon to spend a leave in the United States.

Major Luigi Lomia, Art. Corps, relinquished duty at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., June 21, preparatory to leaving for Mobile for station at Fort Morgan, Ala.

Contract Surgeon J. Ryan Devereux, U. S. A., after a pleasant tour of temporary duty at Fort McPherson, Ga., rejoined at Washington Barracks, D. C., this week.

Capt. Archibald Campbell, Art. Corps, is a recent arrival at Fort Columbus, N. Y., from the Philippines, and has taken command of the 85th Company, Coast Artillery.

Lieut. M. E. Locke, Porto Rico Regiment, on a few weeks' leave from Henry Barracks, P. R., after a short visit in New York, left this week for Newville, Cumberland county, Pa.

Capt. C. J. Bailey, Art. Corps, on June 22 assumed temporary command of the Artillery District of Portland, and has appointed Lieut. G. R. Lawson, Art. Corps, his adjutant.

Maj. Gen. Shafter telegraphed to the War Department, June 25, that the bubonic plague has again appeared at Honolulu, with a view to any changes in schedules of transports.

Capt. T. M. Horn, Art. Corps, turned over his duties and responsibilities at Fort Barrancas, Fla., preparatory to starting for Fort Hancock, N. J., to command the newly organized 95th Company, C. A.

Capt. C. A. F. Flagler, C. E., lately on leave in the United States to attend his sister's wedding, rejoined at San Juan, P. R., this week and resumed duty as Engineer Officer, Department of the East.

Col. H. C. Hasbrouck, Art. Corps, on June 22 assumed command of the Artillery District of Narragansett, with headquarters at Fort Adams, and has appointed Capt. H. C. Schumm, Art. Corps, his adjutant.

Major John Summerhayes, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Summerhayes are spending the summer at Nantucket, Mass. Miss Summerhayes will join them the last of July. Their address until October is "Glen Cottage," Nantucket, Mass.

Better late than never was emphasized this week by the appointment of Col. Enoch H. Crowder, James Allen, B. L. Howze brigadier generals of Volunteers in recognition of their services in the Philippines. They will be mustered out as such June 30.

The Aparri "News" of May 4 said: "Lieut. Guy G. Palmer, 16th Inf., will shortly leave for Manila with his family. The lieutenant has experienced considerable trouble with his lungs during the past months and will be sent to a hospital in Manila for treatment."

Major George W. Goethals, U. S. Engineer Corps, is a member of a board of officers which is at New London to consider the advisability of adopting combination electric plants to light the post buildings and the battery at Fisher's Island and at similar coast defences on the Sound.

Captain Whitworth, regimental commissary of the 28th Infantry, accompanied by his wife and her mother, Mrs. Smith, arrived at Vancouver, Wash., June 18, and took temporary quarters at the Officers' Club. Captain Whitworth has been on leave, which he has been spending at San Antonio, Tex.

"Ridiculous rubbish. Utter nonsense. Not worthy of notice," was the comment made by Gen. Francis V. Greene when shown a dispatch from Denver that a movement was on foot to organize a regiment of Colorado men who saw service in the Philippines into a guard for service in the development of the great asphalt beds in Venezuela, General Greene in command.

Mrs. Higginson, wife of Rear Admiral F. J. Higginson, U. S. N., is at the Marguerite, Newport, R. I., where she has been joined by her sister, Miss Haldane. It is the intention of Mrs. Higginson to remain at Newport until the summer maneuvers of the squadron under her husband's command have been concluded, and then spend the remainder of the season as circumstances may indicate.

Arrangements are being made for the sale of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Conn., to the Colt's Arms Company of New York. The proposed directors for the new company are John H. Hall, William C. Skinner, both of Hartford; George E. Armstrong and Frank A. Schriener of Boston, and J. F. A. Clark of New York, and the officers: John H. Hall, president; William C. Skinner, vice president; C. Grover, superintendent.

The Manila "Times" of May 22 said: "2d Lieut. Gridley, of the Marine Corps, was a visitor to Manila yesterday, coming over from Cavite this morning. The Lieutenant is a son of Captain Gridley, who was in command of the flagship Olympia when Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet; the Captain afterwards died at Nagasaki, while on his way home. The Lieutenant has just lately arrived from the States, and is one of the most popular officers in the Marine Corps."

Major Elija W. Halford, chief paymaster of the Department of Southern Luzon, and formerly secretary to President Harrison, delivered a lecture at Cavite on May 20 on the late President. The address was given at the Naval Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. Among those present were Rear Admiral Louis Kempff and Captain Stockton from the Kentucky, and Captain Franklin Hanford, C. O. at the naval station, Cavite; Col. Henry Clay Cochrane, Lieutenant Colonel Kelton, Major Biddle, and many officers of the Marine Corps and from the ships of the fleet.

Mrs. Higginson, wife of Rear Admiral Higginson, U. S. Navy, has gone to Newport, R. I., for the summer.

Capt. J. L. Jordan, of the 38th Vol. Inf., should now be addressed Nashville, Tenn.

Prof. H. D. Todd, U. S. N., has left Washington, D. C., for a visit to Asbury Park, N. J.

Surgeon Alexander F. Magruder, U. S. N., was married in Baltimore, Md., June 20, to Mrs. Ida Newton Gulick.

Mrs. Harriet A. Badger will pass the summer at the Governor Badger homestead, Belmont, N. H., the birth place of her late husband.

Capt. Victor H. Bridgman, Artillery Corps, now at Woodbrook, Md., has had his sick leave extended three months, his health being still very poor.

Among the recent promotions in the Signal Corps of the Army are First Lieut. George O. Squier and Edgar Russell to be captains from Feb. 2, 1901.

Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U. S. A., accompanied by his wife and his son, Ulysses, passed through Berlin, Germany, June 23, bound for St. Petersburg, Russia.

Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn., has just conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity upon Chaplain D. H. Tribou, as senior chaplain of the Navy.

Miss Whiteside, the daughter of Col. S. M. Whiteside, U. S. A., arrived in the States a few days ago from Santiago Cuba, and has now joined her mother in Washington.

A portrait of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U. S. A., is to be presented by his friends and former comrades to the Union League in Philadelphia. The portrait is life-size, and was painted by Ludwig E. Faber, a Philadelphia artist.

Mrs. Charles J. T. Clarke, who has been spending several months with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Hatcher, in Macon, Ga., will leave on June 30 for Fort Robinson, to join her husband, Capt. C. J. T. Clarke, who is now stationed there.

The degree of LL.D. was conferred, June 20, upon Col. Jos. R. Smith at the commencement of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, Mich., where Colonel Smith took his degree of A. B. in 1848. Colonel and Mrs. Smith are visiting the Northwest.

Miss Barbara Hunt, sister of Naval Cadet W. M. Hunt, and Miss Margaret Ellicott are guests of Lieutenant and Mrs. John M. Ellicott at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I. John M. Ellicott, U. S. N., has recently become a member of the Lambs' Club, of New York City.

Chaplain Wesley O. Holway, U. S. N., who was placed on the retired list June 9, 1901, on account of age, is now at Boston, Mass., where he arrived, recently, from the Navy Yard, New York, which was his last sphere of duty before retirement. Chaplain Holway entered the Service June 2, 1868.

Within three weeks of its publication, The Macmillan Company announce the one hundred and eightieth thousand of Winston Churchill's new novel, "The Crisis." "Richard Carvel" is nearly in its four hundredth thousand. Mr. Churchill graduated from the Naval Academy and resigned from the Navy in 1894.

At the twelfth graduating exercises of the girls' department of Public School No. 87, corner of 77th street and Amsterdam avenue, New York City, held on June 25, a national flag was presented to the school by Washington Post, G. A. R., and was accepted on the part of the school by Janet B. Conlisk. At the close of the exercises all rose and sang the national hymn. There were fifty-three girls in the graduating class.

Major George P. Scriven of the Signal Corps, who was in charge of the Signal detachment with our Army in China, has been assigned to duty as disbursing officer of the Signal Corps with station at the War Department. He relieves Capt. E. O. Fehet, who will proceed to the Philippines for duty there. Captain Fehet has only recently been appointed to the Signal Corps from civil life.

The following are warrant officers of the Navy, whose appointment was recently announced, with date of warrant: Warrant Machinist R. Jeffares, from Aug. 23, 1899; Boatswain J. M. A. Shaw, from March 24, 1900; Boatswain W. F. Holdsworth, from Aug. 23, 1899; Warrant Machinist J. T. Pennycook, from Aug. 23, 1899; Warrant Machinist J. L. King, from Aug. 23, 1899; Warrant Machinist J. E. Cleary, from Aug. 23, 1899; Gunner R. E. Simonson, from March 10, 1900; Boatswain J. McCarthy, from Jan. 25, 1900.

Rear Admiral Henry Erben, U. S. N., and Mrs. Erben are in London, where they are meeting with many old friends and receiving much attention. The Admiral was a guest at the dinner given in London to the representatives of the New York Chamber of Commerce. The \$700,000 "Florodora" girl, the \$150,000 girl, and the \$100,000 girl were on the steamer that carried the Admiral and asked for advice as to how to get rid of their money. They were advised to go to Nice and then to Monte Carlo next winter. On June 12 the Admiral and Mrs. Erben witnessed the presentation of South African war medals by King Edward to the Household Troops and City Imperial Volunteers, as guests of the Admiralty Office. In a recent note to a friend Admiral Erben says of this event: "The day was fine and the scene superb—something one can remember for a lifetime. The mixing up of privates, officers and discharged soldiers in citizen's dress, to receive the medals, was suggestive of fine camaraderie and somewhat democratic."

An Atlanta, Ga., correspondent says: "Major George B. Hoyle, First cavalry, U. S. A., (retired) with his wife, is stopping at the beautiful home of his sister, Mrs. Morrow, in West End. His old Atlanta friends have given him a royal welcome, for Major Hoyle is a Georgian, born at Canton, Ga., March 1, 1849. He has the unique distinction of having been the first cadet of rebel family appointed to West Point after the war, by the lamented ex-Confederate General P. M. B. Young, of Cartersville, Ga. Generals Young, M. C. Butler and Martin Gary of Edgefield, S. C., were great friends and habits of White Sulphur Springs, Va. The war fever was at white heat at the time of Major Hoyle's appointment, and during his years at the Military Academy he had four fights with Northern boys. To say that he stood up valiantly for the South would be to express it mildly. He was graduated in 1873, and appointed second lieutenant and assigned to the First Cavalry, and so on through various promotions. He was actively engaged in the Far West campaigns, taking part in the Nez Perce and Wounded Knee campaigns. He held the chair of Military Professor at Dahlgren, Ga., for one or two terms. He married Miss Beach of Michigan, whose three sisters are all married to Army officers. Major Hoyle was retired in 1901, on account of ill health and not age. He is so genial and companionable that everybody is wishing that he may make Atlanta his home."

Col. Albert Barnits and family are at Newport, R. I., for the months of June and July.

Lieut. Harold B. Fiske, 18th U. S. Infantry, on leave, is visiting at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Capt. C. C. Ballou, 12th Infantry, on leave from Fort Slocum, N. Y., is expected to rejoin about July 1.

Lieut. J. E. Wyke, Porto Rico Regiment, has recently taken charge of the Adjutant's office at San Juan.

Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., ubiquitous as ever, is quartered at present at 30 West 59th street, New York.

Capt. J. G. Harbord, 11th Cavalry, is a recent arrival at Fort Myer, Virginia, and has taken command of Troop L.

Gen. J. W. Clous, U. S. A., and Mrs. Clous left New York this week and are now at 117 W. Monument avenue, Dayton, Ohio.

Lieut. F. W. Plisterer, Art. Corps, rejoined at Fort Screven, Ga., June 22 from a temporary tour of duty at Key West, Fla.

Capt. Chas. W. Fenton, 13th Cav., on leave, is at present visiting in Washington, D. C., with address Army and Navy Club.

Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., and Mrs. Merritt, traveling abroad, are at present at Hotel Allee, Saal, Langen-Schwalbach, Germany.

Lieut. Col. Chas. Morris, Art. Corps, was expected to leave Winthrop, Mass., this week, to spend until September next with his family on the seashore.

Major George S. Young and Capt. E. W. Clarke, 18th Inf., have been on temporary duty at Santa Cruz, Cal., during the encampment of the California National Guard.

Major General Leonard Wood, commanding in Cuba, has been somewhat indisposed from grip, which was magnified by a portion of the daily press into yellow fever.

Lieut. Col. E. Van A. Andrus, Artillery Corps, arrived at Fort Washington, Md., June 25, and at once assumed command of the post and of the Artillery, District of the Potomac.

Mrs. Matile, wife of Lieut. Col. L. A. Matile, 15th U. S. Inf., with her son and daughter, is spending a month or so at Atlantic City. From thence they will probably go to Brookside, W. Va.

Lieut. Le Vert Coleman, Art. Corps, left Fort Hamilton, N. Y., June 25, for Huntsville, Ala., on a few weeks leave after which he will go to Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex., for duty with the Second Field Battery.

Adolph A. Hoehling, Jr., is at the Hotel Cecil, London, England, and will probably remain abroad during July. Mr. Hoehling is a son of Medical Director A. A. Hoehling, U. S. N., retired, and is a lawyer in excellent practice.

Captain and Mrs. L. W. Robinson, U. S. N., announce the marriage of their daughter, Florence Claude, to Henry Lawrence Hartman, on Wednesday evening, June 26, 1901, at 724 North Forty-third street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Miss Annie Irvin of Washington, D. C., sailed June 24 from San Francisco for Manila, where she will be married to Captain Lyman, who cannot come on leave at present. Miss Irvin is accompanied by Captain Lyman's mother.

Gen. John W. Barlow, U. S. A., was in Washington, D. C., during the past week, and with his daughter, Miss Alice Barlow, will pass the summer at Vineyard Haven. Mrs. Maywell, who was Miss Helen Barton, is traveling in Europe this summer.

Army officers lately registering in New York were: Contract Surgeon J. O. Steger, Imperial Hotel; Capt. W. B. Simonds and Capt. R. B. Turner, Grand Hotel; Major C. C. McConnell, Cambridge; Lieut. Douglas MacArthur, Murray Hill, and Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Fifth Avenue.

Major General Daniel Butterfield is ill at Fishkill Landing, N. Y., suffering from the effects of the stroke of apoplexy sustained in New York two months ago. He is attended constantly by his wife. The General is 70 years old and is quite feeble. He keeps to his bed constantly, his physician reports.

Harold Meyers, a marine stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was found lying unconscious on the sidewalk in Brunswick street, Newark, N. J., June 25, and was taken to the St. Barnabas hospital. Meyers had been drinking, he said, and had lost some \$400. He was allowed to depart for Brooklyn to report for duty.

Capt. Samuel A. Smoke, U. S. A., retired, informs us that he has in his possession a U. S. M. A. class ring of the class of 1886, with name erased, which he found in a pawn shop in Macon, Ga., while looking for a gold watch lost by his wife. Captain Smoke paid the pawn charges and secured the ring. Its owner is requested to write to him at Columbia, Mo.

A cable from London, England, June 25, announces that during artillery practice on the Isle of Wight, the breach of a twelve-pound rifle blew out, killing Capt. A. LeM. Bray of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and one enlisted man, and wounding eight other men, three of whom will die. Col. A. J. Nixon, of the same regiment, was also slightly wounded by the explosion.

The Cebu correspondent of the Manila "Times" said recently: Chaplain J. H. Sutherland has been ordered to Jolo, and will leave shortly. The chaplain has a host of friends in Cebu, and will carry with him their best wishes. During his stay at this station, he has done much good work, having, besides his strictly official duties, labored successfully in instructing the native school teachers in a use of the English language.

Capt. and Mrs. Letcher Hardman gave a delightful dinner at "Cabin John" (D. C.) on Thursday, June 20, in honor of Miss Jessie Moore, daughter of Col. Francis Moore of the 11th Cavalry. Covers were laid for ten, and the lights, flowers and dinner cards were all in pink. Those present were Captain and Mrs. Hardman, Captain and Mrs. George Vidmer of the 11th Cavalry, Miss Jessie Moore, Miss Eskridge, Miss Egerton of Baltimore, Md., Mr. Scales, Mr. Cooke, and Mr. Chandler. As usual, Captain and Mrs. Hardman were charming as host and hostess.

Another old officer of the Army, Col. Thomas McGregor of the 9th Cavalry, completed his term of active service this week, and was placed on the retired list after a career dating back to April 8, 1858, when he enlisted as a private in Company A of the 1st Dragoons. Colonel McGregor was born in Scotland, and has worked his way up from private in successive grades. He received the brevet of captain May 6, 1864, for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Todd's Tavern, Va., and the brevet of major for gallant services in action against Indians, at the Santa Maria Mountain, Arizona, May 6, 1873. At the time of his retirement he stood No. 2 on the lineal list.

General Carey, U. S. A., and Mrs. Carey are passing the summer at Vineyard Haven.

Professor Todd, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Todd have gone to Asbury Park, N. J., for the summer.

Gen. and Mrs. Wager Swayne, U. S. A., are at their cottage at Shinnecock Hill, Southampton, N. Y.

Capt. Thos. G. Hanson, 19th Inf., on sick leave, is spending a portion of it at Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.

Lieut. Chalmers G. Hall, 5th Cav., lately at Fort Grant, A. T., is a recent arrival at Fort Du Chesne, Utah.

Capt. Harry L. Hawthorne, Artillery Corps, on leave abroad, has for present address, care U. S. Consul, Paris, France.

Lieut. Geo. C. Broome, Porto Rico Regiment, lately visiting in New York, left there June 25 to join his regiment in San Juan.

Lieut. Col. John P. Story, Artillery Inspector on the staff of Major General Brooke, visited friends in Boston and Nantucket, Mass., this week.

Lieut. B. F. Browne, Artillery Corps, lately at Fort McHenry, Md., arrived at Fort Riley, Kas., this week for duty with the 19th Battery, Field Artillery.

Major General D. E. Sickles, U. S. A., is being quoted a good deal in the public press at present as to his action toward the removal from office of Pension Commissioner Evans.

All graduates of the U. S. Military Academy who visit the Pan-American Exposition are requested to register at the Military Academy Exhibition in the Government building.

Col. John I. Rodgers, Art. Corps, stationed at Fort Hamilton, assumed command June 21 of the Artillery Southern District of New York, and has appointed Capt. Warren P. Newcomb his adjutant.

Major John W. Pullman, U. S. A., arrived at Omaha, Neb., June 15, from Jeffersonville, Ind., and assumed charge of the quartermaster's department of the Department of the Missouri, succeeding Lieut. Col. Forrest H. Hathaway.

District Attorney Philbin of New York has offered the appointment of librarian to the District Attorney's office to the widow of the late librarian, Gen. Charles G. Bartlett, who was drowned in the ferryboat Northfield disaster.

Capt. Stephen F. H. Slocum, U. S. A., United States military attaché with the British forces in South Africa, was among the foreign attaches presented with British South African war medals by King Edward VII. on June 12.

Prof. Henry D. Todd, U. S. N., accompanied by Mrs. Todd, has gone to Asbury Park, N. J., for a sojourn during the heated term. They will probably remain away from home during July, August and possibly a part of September.

Capt. J. B. McDonald, who was seriously wounded in a recent battle in the Philippines, sailed on the Indiana, on June 20, for San Francisco. Mrs. McDonald has been living in quarters at Fort Myer, Va., during her husband's absence.

Capt. Henry Suisse, French Navy, who was assigned by his Government to watch the naval engagements of the war between China and Japan, and who witnessed the destruction of the Spanish by the American fleet off Santiago, arrived in New York this week en route to Halifax.

We regret to learn of an accident which befell John Scott Power, chief clerk of the Department of the East, last Saturday at his home in Woodside, L. I. While standing up in the bath tub his heels slipped and he fell with his right arm on the ledge, almost breaking it, sustaining a very severe shock.

Major H. B. Moon, 10th Inf., has taken charge of recruiting matters in Philadelphia and vicinity in succession to Lieut. Col. D. J. Craigie, 8th Inf., who has so long and successfully administered the branch. Col. Craigie sails from New York July 10 for Manila via the Suez Canal on the transport McClellan.

Mrs. Kearney has closed her Washington house for the summer, and with her daughter, Mrs. Powell, the mother of 1st Lieut. W. G. Powell, U. S. M. C., has gone to her residence at Cape May. Mrs. Powell is accompanied by her daughters, and will remain at Cape May until the return to Washington of Mrs. Kearney.

Lieut. H. L. Field, U. S. N., has been detached from the Zafiro, Cavite Station, and has been assigned to the command of the Piscataqua, one of the "Mosquito Fleet" lately arrived on the station. Mrs. Field resides in Baltimore with her mother, Mrs. Waters, and will not join her husband until some time late this fall.

A man arrested in New York for swindling said: "My name is Walter Von Robeck; I live at 181 West 109th street, Manhattan. I am a son of Lieut. Comdr. Hugo Von Robeck, of the United States Navy, who is now in command of the Mayflower at Porto Rico." There is not now and never has been an officer of that name in the U. S. Navy.

Gen. A. J. Perry, U. S. A., and Mrs. Perry are expecting a visit from their son, Capt. A. W. Perry, who has been serving for the past three years in the Philippines with General MacArthur. He has been quite ill in Manila with typhoid fever, from which he is recovering, and he was well enough to sail on the Indiana, which left Manila, June 20. Captain Perry is coming to join his regiment, the 11th Cavalry, at Fort Myer, Va.

Miss Ellen Lee, the oldest daughter of Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. A., was married on June 25, in New York City, to First Lieut. James Cooper Rhea, 7th U. S. Cav., in the Church of the Transfiguration. No formal invitations were issued for the ceremony or the wedding breakfast, which followed at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Only the personal friends of the Lee family and a few of the personal friends of the bridegroom were present. The bride, who entered with her father, was attired in white satin, covered with a fabric known as hoasi cloth, sent from the Philippines especially for the occasion. This costume was elaborated with some knife pleatings of mousseline de soie and satin ribbons. The bridal veil was of tulle, and orange blossoms held it in place. The bridal bouquet was of white sweet peas. Miss Anna Fitzhugh Lee, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. Her gown, of white lace and mousseline de soie was trimmed with yellow ribbons, the cavalry color. Lieut. Evan Harris Humphrey of the 7th Cavalry, and a son of Lieut. Col. C. F. Humphrey, U. S. A., of the Quartermaster's Department, was the bridegroom's best man. The ushers were Lieuts. Clifton C. Carter, Art. Corps; Wm. P. Wooten, Corps of Engineers; Pierce A. Murphy, 7th U. S. Cav.; and John Dudley Long, 7th U. S. Cav. A few days will be spent by Lieut. and Mrs. Rhea in travel before they start for Cuba, where the bridegroom is now stationed.

Contract Surgeon J. C. Dougherty, U. S. A., is a recent arrival at Albonito, P. R., for duty.

Lieut. M. J. McDonough, Art. Corps, has reported at Fort Barrancas from a short visit to Live Oak, Fla.

Mrs. Knapp is now with her daughter, Mrs. Almy, wife of Lieut. A. C. Almy, U. S. Navy, in California.

Lieut. C. N. Bruns, U. S. N., has changed his address from Brooklyn, N. Y., to the Glen Springs, Watkins, N. Y.

Lieut. J. O. Steger, Porto Rico Regiment, on leave in the United States, is quartered at the Hotel Imperial, New York.

Alvin A. Barker of Rhode Island has been appointed a quartermaster in the Army, with rank of captain, from Feb. 2, 1901.

Lieut. N. E. Bower, Art. Corps, left New London, Conn., this week on a short visit to Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, N. Y.

Captain Coghlan, U. S. N., upon his retirement in the fall from active service in the navy, is to make his home in Manitou, Cal.

Lieut. Comdr. W. B. Caperton, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Caperton, have gone to Tennessee, to visit the relatives of Lieutenant Caperton.

Capt. and Mrs. Warren C. Beach close their house in Fifth avenue, New York City, and leave town this week for Saratoga, N. Y.

Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Long will spend the summer at Hingham, Mass. Miss Long and Miss Helen Long will go to Colorado Springs.

Friends of Lieut. Joseph P. Tracy, U. S. A., and Mrs. Tracy will regret to learn of the death of their daughter, Jennie Wood, at Washington Barracks, D. C., June 19.

Mrs. Lenihan, wife of Capt. M. J. Lenihan, 25th Inf., now in the Philippines, and her two daughters will spend July and August at Monterey, Blue Ridge Summit, Pa.

Mrs. Queen, widow of Admiral Queen, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Rayborg, her sister, have left Washington, D. C., for North Ratley, Canada, where they will pass the summer.

Miss Margaret S. Wilson, daughter of the late Gen. Thomas Wilson, U. S. A., has left New York City, and should now be addressed, care Mr. Franklin R. Woods, 223 Sheridan avenue, New Castle, Pa.

Mrs. Gordon, wife of Col. D. S. Gordon, U. S. A., retired, left Washington, D. C., on Thursday last to visit her son, P. K. Gordon, Assistant Passenger Agent, Southern Pacific Railroad, San Francisco, Cal.

Dr. and Mrs. McKean are on a visit to Mrs. Flagler, the mother of Mrs. McKean. Capt. Clement Flagler, U. S. A., who came on to attend the wedding of his sister, Miss Flagler, and Dr. McKean, has returned to Porto Rico.

Sir Claude and Lady Macdonald arrived in New York City June 23 from Chicago, en route to London, and went to the Waldorf-Astoria. They sailed from New York June 25 on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. They will return to Japan by way of Canada early in September.

Chief Gunner Charles H. Venable, U. S. N., has been placed on the retired list with the rank of lieutenant, junior grade, in accordance with a provision of the Naval Personnel act for the advancement or retirement of officers who served with creditable records in the Civil War. Mr. Venable was at one time a midshipman, but resigned to re-enter the Service in a warrant grade. He became a midshipman in September, 1864, and resigned in 1866, being warranted mate April 2 of the same year. He resigned Aug. 17, 1867. He again became a mate Sept. 4, 1869, and was warranted a gunner in 1871. In 1890 he was appointed to the new commissioned grade of chief gunner, ranking with, but after, ensign. He never served as an enlisted man. He was born in the District of Columbia and entered the Service from Pennsylvania.

Lieut. J. Hutchison Scott has resigned from the U. S. Revenue Cutter Service and has entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in the New York Harbor. In a letter accepting his resignation the Acting Secretary of the Treasury says: "The records show that your services during the Spanish-American War, especially on board the cutter Hudson, while in co-operation with the Navy at the action of Cardenas, May 11, 1898, were gallant and conspicuous, and have been appreciated by the Department at all times, and as well by the Congress of the United States, as is shown by the joint resolution herewith enclosed, you having been the executive officer of that vessel throughout the war. Your separation from the Service is regretted, and the Department takes occasion to wish you every success in your venture with the Pennsylvania Railroad system."

A Petersburg, Va., exchange says: "News has been received here that Sergt. Byrd Alston Page, of Battery F, 6th U. S. Heavy Artillery, has passed his examination for promotion, making 94 per cent. on this nomination and standing No. 5 in a class of 125. He is a son of Mrs. L. C. Page, formerly of 'Page Brook,' Clarke County, Va., and a grandson of Dr. John Herbert Claborn, of this city, and has for the past two years been stationed with his battery at Manila. Sergeant Page, who is just 21 years of age, will in a few days receive his appointment as lieutenant, and will be assigned to the Infantry or Cavalry in the Regular Army, and in about three months will be transferred to the Artillery branch of the Service. Lieutenant Page's many friends here and elsewhere in Virginia, who remember his ever courteous and gallant manners, and his unselfish devotion to duty, will rejoice to hear of his promotion, so richly deserved, and their good wishes for his future success will follow wherever duty calls him."

In the parade at Charlestown, Mass., June 17, incident to Carnival Day, the U. S. Navy and Marine Corps were represented as follows: U. S. Naval Brigade, Lieut. Comdr. Edward E. Wright, U. S. N., executive officer U. S. training ship Essex, commanding; Asst. Paym. John H. Irwin and Asst. Surg. G. F. Freeman aids. U. S. Marine Band of Charlestown Navy Yard and field music, Chief Musician Augustus Rahn, U. S. M. C., drum major. Battalion U. S. Marines, Capt. Dion Williams commanding. Lieut. W. D. A. Junkin adjutant. First Company, 1st Lieut. B. B. Woog commanding. Second Company, Gunnery Sergt. Henry A. Bray commanding. Third Company, Gunnery Sergt. Joseph A. Smith commanding. Fourth Company, 1st Lieut. Frank S. Witte commanding. Battalion blue-jackets and apprentice boys from U. S. training ship Essex, Lieut. Guy W. Brown, U. S. N., commanding. First Company, Lieut. George N. Hayward, U. S. N., commanding; Second Company, Lieut. Henry D. Baker, U. S. N., commanding. U. S. naval ambulance and hospital corps in charge of Pharmacist Graham, U. S. N., of Naval Hospital, Chelsea.

THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

WILLIAM CARY SANGER, Assistant Secretary.
LIEUT. GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, Commanding.

COMMISSIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS.

The President has signed all the commissions of enlisted men appointed second lieutenants in the Army as published in the Army and Navy Journal of June 22. Their assignments to regiments follow: To be second lieutenants of Cavalry from Feb. 2, 1901—Edwin D. Andrews to 5th Cavalry; Raymond S. Bamberger to 7th; William H. Bell, Jr., to 1st; Edmund A. Buchanan to 9th; Seth W. Cook to 3rd; Clarence A. Dougherty to 13th; Elbert G. English to 5th; Thomas B. Estey to 9th; Roland E. Fisher to 14th; Milton G. Holliday to 15th; C. Emery Hathaway to 9th; Robert R. Laue to 15th; Frank McEnhill to 2nd; I. S. Martin to 15th; William G. Meade to 11th; Albert J. Molin to 4th; H. V. Munro to 1st; Leon R. Partridge to 15th; David L. Roscoe to 1st; D. D. Tompkins to 8th; W. F. Wheatley to 5th; Robert H. Wiggins to 4th.

The following assigned to Artillery Corps—Thomas W. Hollyday, Albert L. Rhoades, Leigh Sypher and James E. Wilson.

The following are assigned to the infantry arm and regiments as designated—William A. Alfante to 19th; William Ashbeider to 14th; Roy W. Ashbrook to 5th; Francis M. Boom to 26th; Arthur E. Boyce to 15th; George F. Brady to 14th; J. A. Birchman to 7th; J. F. Clapham to 15th; J. L. Craig to 29th; A. T. Dalton to 27th; F. W. Dawson to 29th; C. E. Delaplane to 26th; C. H. Farnham to 29th; S. H. Fisher to 28th; B. D. Foulis to 17th; J. E. Green to 25th; C. W. Harris to 28th; Henry Hassfeld to 30th; W. St. J. Jersey, Jr., to 27th; D. B. Lawton to 30th; R. H. Leavitt to 28th; W. R. Leonard to 29th; H. E. Lewis to 30th; L. O. Mathews to 28th; F. C. Miller to 1st; L. M. Mitchell to 2nd; J. J. Mudgett to 5th; C. Mullen to 21st; D. A. Nolan to 5th; H. A. Parker to 28th; G. E. Price to 29th; L. M. Purcell to 26th; G. W. Sager to 19th; Betah Smith to 17th; I. A. Smith to 19th; K. S. Snow to 9th; W. C. Stoll to 11th; Thorne Strayer to 20th; C. W. Tilton to 19th; Bates Tucker to 14th; James E. Ware to 14th; K. P. Williams to 1st; F. E. Wilson to 27th.

Second Lieut. W. H. Peck is transferred from 27th Infantry to Artillery Corps to rank from Feb. 2, 1901. Lieut. Col. Edward S. Godfrey to be colonel of Cavalry from June 26, 1901. Maj. Joseph H. Dorst to be lieutenant colonel of Corps from June 26, 1901.

Circular 21, June 28, H. Q. A. A. G. O., publishes the papers pertaining to the Quartermaster's department that will require documentary revenue stamps after July 1, 1901. It also announces that the attention of the Secretary of War has been called to several instances where artillery troops have attempted change the effect of throttling oil in hydraulic cylinders of sea-coast gun carriages by loosening or tightening throttling bar bolts passing through walls of cylinders and the Secretary directs that this dangerous practice be discontinued and officers in charge of sea-coast carriages will be required to see that all bolts passing into hydraulic cylinders are kept tight.

G. O. 90, JUNE 26, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

Publishes: 1—A decision of the Comptroller that stoppages against the pay of an enlisted man justly indebted to a post exchange are not to exceed the amount of the credit authorized by the exchange regulations, and may be legally made and the amount collected by a Paymaster and by him turned over to the exchange officer.

2—Amends paragraph 363 of Army regulations in accordance with above decision.

SPECIAL ORDER, JUNE 27, H. Q. A.

Major Lewis E. Goodier, Judge Advocate recently appointed, will report in person to the Judge Advocate General of the Army for duty.

Leave of one month is granted First Lieut. Richard M. Thomas, 14th Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. Jesse E. Lee, 6th Inf., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, vice Lieut. Col. John R. Myrick, Art. Corps, relieved.

These transfers are made: First Lieut. Daniel F. Keller, from 24th Inf. to 30th inf.; 1st Lieut. Walter C. Sweeney, from 30th to 24th infantry, Company M.

Major J. H. Dorst is detailed to the Inspector General's department.

G. O. 88, JUNE 25, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

I. The following order from the War Department is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

This is an order setting apart an addition to the military reservation of Fort Lincoln, North Dakota.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War the Ninth Band, Art. Corps, organized under the act of Congress approved February 2, 1901, is designated as a mounted band.

III. The following order has been received from the War Department:

(This is the order dividing the annual appropriation for contingent expenses.)

G. O. 89, JUNE 25, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

Publishes an order calling upon the Division and Department Commanders to present their annual reports in print to the A. G. by September 1. The reports of officials in the District of Columbia and the Superintendent of the Military Academy must be presented by October 1 in manuscript.

G. O. 84, JUNE 19, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

By the direction of the Secretary of War, commanding officers of batteries of field artillery will submit timely requisitions to the Chief of Ordnance of the Army for 38-caliber Colt's revolvers, pistol holsters, revolver cartridge belts (woven), and ammunition to replace the 45-caliber Colt's revolvers, pistol holsters, and ammunition now in use in these organizations, and upon receipt of the new equipment will turn the 45-caliber revolvers in to the Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass.; the pistol holsters to Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., and the ammunition to Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G., Major General, U. S. A.

G. O. 85, JUNE 20, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the headquarters, non-commissioned staff, and band, 26th U. S. Inf., together with a detachment of sixty recruits for the 2d Battalion of the regiment, will proceed from Fort McPherson, Ga., to New York City, and there take passage for Manila, P. I., on the transport McClellan, sailing July 16, 1901, and Paragraph 3, General Orders, No. 73.

May 21, 1901, from this office, directing this command to proceed via San Francisco, Cal., is revoked.

G. O. 86, JUNE 21, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

War Department, June 19, 1901.

By direction of the President, Major General Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. Army, is assigned to the command of the Division of the Philippines, to take effect July 4, 1901, relieving Major General Arthur MacArthur, U. S. Army. Major General Chaffee, in addition to his duties as division commander, will exercise the authority of military governor of the Philippine Islands.

On completion of the transfer of the command, Major General MacArthur will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

THOMAS WARD, Acting Adjutant General.

G. O. 87, JUNE 22, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following order from the War Department is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, Washington, June 21, 1901.

On and after the fourth day of July, 1901, until it shall be otherwise ordered, the president of the Philippine Commission will exercise the executive authority in all civil affairs in the government of the Philippine Islands heretofore exercised in such affairs by the military governor of the Philippines, and to that end the Hon. William H. Taft, president of the said commission, is hereby appointed civil governor of the Philippine Islands. Such executive authority will be exercised under and in conformity to the instructions to the Philippine Commissioners dated April 7, 1900, and subject to the approval and control of the Secretary of War of the United States. The municipal and provincial civil governments which have been or shall hereafter be established in said islands, and all persons performing duties appertaining to the offices of civil government in said islands will in respect of such duties report to the said civil governor. The power to appoint civil officers, heretofore vested in the Philippine Commission or in the military governor, will be exercised by the civil governor with the advice and consent of the commission.

The military governor of the Philippines is hereby relieved from the performance, on and after the said fourth of July, of the civil duties heretofore described, but his authority will continue to be exercised as heretofore in those districts in which insurrection against the authority of the United States continues to exist, or in which public order is not sufficiently restored to enable provincial civil governments to be established under the instructions to the commission dated April 7, 1900.

By the President: ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

By command of Lieut. General Miles:

THOMAS WARD, A. A. G.

G. O. 82, JUNE 14, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

I. By the direction of the Secretary of War the assignment of 1st Lieut. William Chamberlaine, Art. Corps, to duty as assistant of the Chief of Artillery at the Headquarters of the Army in this city is announced.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

No malt, vinous, or spirituous liquors will be purchased by the Subsistence Department for any purpose. Supplies thereof needed in medical or hospital practice for use in the diet of soldiers too sick to use the Army ration will be provided by the Medical Department.

III. By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 128 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows, to take effect on July 1, 1901:

128. A reward of \$30 will be paid to any civil officer or citizen for the capture and delivery at any military post or station (or at some convenient point as near thereto as may be agreed upon) of an escaped general prisoner, and such officer or citizen will also be reimbursed for actual cost of tickets over the shortest usually traveled route to and from such post, station, or point, and for the escaped general prisoner to such post, station or point, not to exceed \$20. The reward and actual cost of tickets will be paid by the Q. M. Dept., and will be in full satisfaction of all expenses for arresting, keeping and delivering the escaped general prisoner.

The payment will be reported to the commanding officer of the post or station from which the prisoner escaped, and this officer will inform the Adjutant General of the Army of the date of escape and the date and place of capture.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:
H. C. CORBIN, A. G.,
Major General, U. S. A.

CIRCULAR 20, JUNE 15, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War, the note on page 3, General Orders, No. 36, March 19, 1901, from this office, is amended to read as follows:

Note.—For the practice year of 1901, General Orders, No. 18, March 30, 1897; General Orders, No. 129, July 13, 1899; General Orders, No. 204, December 12, 1899; General Orders, No. 80, June 12, 1901, and Circular, No. 42, September 6, 1899, from this office, so far as relates to ammunition allowance, and General Orders, No. 41, September 4, 1896, from this office, so far as it relates to methods of target practice, will be adhered to, with an allowance of 20 rounds for six-pounder and 15 rounds for 15-pounder rapid-fire guns for each company practicing with them.

Amended form 31 and the other forms accompanying General Orders, No. 36, March 19, 1901, will be used in target practice and will be issued by the Ordnance Department.

II. The following decision has been made and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Remission and Mitigation of Court-Martial Sentences.—Under the 112th Article of War it is held that a department commander may remit or mitigate, in his discretion, the unexecuted sentences of enlisted men under his command, notwithstanding the court which awarded them was convened and the sentences approved by the commander of another department. (Decision Sec. War, June 13, 1901—375701 A. G. O.)

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:
H. C. CORBIN, A. G.,
Major General, U. S. A.

G. O. 6, JUNE 20, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

In accordance with the orders of the President, published in par. 14, S. O. 130, current series, Headquarters of the Army, the undersigned relinquishes command of the Department of Texas this date.

CHAMBERS MCKIBBIN, Colonel, 12th U. S. Inf.

G. O. 7, JUNE 20, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

In accordance with the orders of the President, published in par. 2, S. O. 130, current series, Headquarters of the Army, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of Texas.

JAMES N. WHEELAN, Colonel, 12th U. S. Cav.

G. O. 48, APRIL 22, DEPT. SOUTHERN LUZON.

Publishes the proceedings of a G. C. M., at Sorsogon, Province of Sorsogon, of which Major Keller Anderson, 4th Inf., U. S. V., was president, and 2d Lieut. J. H. Dent, 4th Inf., U. S. V., was judge advocate, for the trial of Private John Joyce, Light Battery C, 7th Art. Charge I.—Desertion. Charge II.—Selling or disposing of clothing. Charge III.—Larceny. Charge IV.—Assault and robbery. He was found guilty of all the charges and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged, forfeiture of all pay and allowance due him, and to be confined at hard labor for twenty years. Bilbid Prison, Manila, P. I., is designated as the place of confinement. Before the same court, Private Joseph P. Kershaw, Co. H, 4th Inf., was tried. Charge I.—Desertion. Charge II.—Violation of the

17th Article of War. Charge III.—Violation of the 90th Article of War. Charge IV.—Violation of the 56th Article of War. Additional Charge.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 63d Article of War. He was found guilty of all the charges and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged, the service of the United States, forfeiting all pay and allowances due him, and to be confined at hard labor for twenty-five years. The sentence relating to confinement at hard labor is mitigated by General Wade to confinement at hard labor for twenty years.

G. O. 65, MAY 11, DEPT. SOUTHERN LUZON.

Publishes the proceedings of a G. C. M., at San Francisco de Malabon, Cavite, of which Major C. W. Mason, 4th Inf., was president, and 2d Lieut. Edward R. Stone, 4th Inf., was judge advocate.

Case I.—Private John L. Hallett, Co. K, 4th Inf. Charge I.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

The specifications alleged that Private Hallett drank a forbidden native drink known as vino; that he was drunk, and that he refused to be split wood when ordered to do so by superior officers. He pleaded guilty to the charges and specifications, was found guilty and sentenced to five years at hard labor with loss of pay. General Bates mitigated the sentence of confinement to two years and six months.

Case II.—Private Frank A. Graber, Co. G, 4th Inf.

Charge.—Assault with intent to kill.

Specification.—"In that Private Frank A. Graber, Co. G, 4th Inf., did feloniously assault Private Charles Beck, Co. G, 4th Inf., by stabbing him with a knife, with intent to kill." This case was tried at Santa Cruz, Cavite, P. I., April 3, 1901.

Findings.—Of the Specification: "Guilty," except the words "feloniously" and "with intent to kill," and of the excepted words, not guilty. Of the Charge: "Not guilty, but guilty of assault with a deadly weapon, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." Sentence.—"To be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay and allowances, and to be confined at hard labor for one year."

G. O. 15, ISLAND OF MARINDUQUE, P. I., BOAC, MARINDUQUE, P. I., APRIL 29, 1901.

I. It is my agreeable and pleasant duty to announce to the inhabitants of the Island of Marinduque that since the recent surrenders at Boac, Torrijos and Santa Cruz, that by submission to the will and authority of the American Government, a state of peace now exists, all active hostilities between the American and Insurrecto having entirely ceased.

For some time past the great majority have recognized the advisability of accepting the very liberal terms of American sovereignty, and by acts and words, have indicated their desires and intentions, but the continued resistance of a few have delayed the complete pacification until the present time.

The General Order of February 7th, 1901, directing the concentration of all inhabitants into one of the towns of the island for the purpose of placing them under military and civil jurisdiction and prohibiting them from furnishing aid and information to the Insurrectos is hereby revoked, and all persons affected by that order are not only advised, but directed to return to their homes, to resume their peaceful avocations, and by earnest work, endeavor to recover from the effects of war.

While the submission of the island has been too long delayed, which placed it behind some of the others in its return to prosperity and happiness, yet with its natural advantages it will soon be enabled to take its proper position among those of the Archipelago.

My best wishes go forth to the people for the good order and speedy restoration of happiness and prosperity which this island has so long been denied, and in a very short time I hope to be able to recommend that all the ports be opened for commercial purposes and that the misfortunes and desolations of war be soon forgotten under the new conditions of peace.

By order of Major Smith: H. H. BENHAM,
Captain and Adjutant, 2d Inf., Adjutant.

G. O. 74, APRIL 20, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Publishes the proceedings of a military commission, at Bantista, Province of Pangasinan, Luzon, P. I., of which Capt. Harry C. Benson, 4th Cav., was president, and 2d Lieut. Sylvester Bonafon 13th Inf., was judge advocate, for the trial of Diego Salcedo, Manuel Martin, and Pascual Martin, natives, charged with the murder of Private Henry L. Schafer, Co. L, 17th Inf., and American soldier, by striking said Schafer one or more times with a bolt at or near the barrio of Bonbon, Province of Tarlac, October 6, 1900. They were found guilty and sentenced to be hung. General MacArthur commuted the sentence to 20 years.

G. O. 94, MAY 11, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Publishes the proceedings of a military commission, which convened at Iloilo, of which Lieut. Col. Charles J. Crane, 38th Inf., U. S. V., was president, and Capt. Edwin F. Glenn, 25th U. S. Inf., was judge advocate, for the trial of Pablo Tabares, a native sergeant of police charged with the murder of Private George O. Hill, Co. H, 13th Inf. The accused was found guilty, and sentenced to be hung on June 11, General MacArthur confirmed this sentence. The accused caused two of the policemen of the pueblo of Cabatuan to bring to his house Private Hill, who, unfortunately, was one of weak intellect and strong passions, and taking advantage of the latter fact, he caused him to be delayed in his own house for an hour or more, during which time he plied him with native drink, in the shape of vino, until he was sufficiently intoxicated for his nefarious designs. He then gave positive orders to these men to take the unfortunate American soldier outside the pueblo and kill him. When these policemen returned and reported their action, it was not only approved, but he took steps to protect these men from the hands of the law, by sending them out to join the Insurrectos. At no time during the intervening months, while he was still holding office as sergeant of police under the American government, did he make known or attempt to make known his knowledge of the crime that had been committed.

G. O. 106, MAY 24, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Pope, deputy surgeon general, U. S. A., having reported, is assigned and announced as chief surgeon of the Division, to take effect June 1, 1901, relieving, on that date, Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, assistant surgeon general, U. S. A.

G. O. 43, MAY 20, M. G. P. I.

Lieut. J. J. Knapp, U. S. N., is announced as Superintendent of the Nautical School, vice Lieut. R. H. Townsley, U. S. N., who will transfer to Lieut. Knapp all funds, property and records.

By command of Major General MacArthur:
E. H. CROWDER,
Major and Judge Advocate, U. S. A., Secretary.

G. O. 21, MAY 25, DEPT. NORTHERN LUZON.

Brig. Gen. John C. Ballance, U. S. V., is assigned to temporary command of the 1st District of this Department, and will proceed, with his authorized aide-de-camp, to the headquarters of the district of Vigan, Province of Ilocos Sur, for duty. The headquarters of the Fourth District of this Department will be transferred from San Isidro, Province of Nueva Ecija, to San Fernando, Province of Pampanga.

G. O. 68, MAY 20, DEPT. SOUTHERN LUZON.

Capt. A. L. Parmerter, 21st Inf., is appointed recruit ing officer at headquarters, Dept. Southern Luzon.

G. O. 15, APRIL 27, DEPT. MINDANAO AND JOLO.

1. Upon the departure of the 40th Infantry, U. S. V., Lieut. Col. Walter T. Duggan, 10th Inf., will assume the command of the 1st District of Mindanao and Jolo, with

headquarters at Cagayan de Misamis, Mindanao, relieving Col. E. A. Goodwin, 40th Inf., U. S. V.
2. Upon the departure of the 40th Inf., U. S. V., Capt. Benjamin M. Pursell, 10th Inf., will assume command of the sub-district of Misamis, relieving Major M. M. McNamee, 40th Inf., U. S. V.

COURTS MARTIAL OF OFFICERS.

Before a general court martial held at Manila, P. I., and of which Major Charles A. Williams, 17th Inf., was president, and Paul B. Malone, 13th Inf., J. A., 2d Lieut. C. S. Patterson, Jr., 6th U. S. Art., was found guilty of "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline in violation of the 63d Act of War," and sentenced "to be confined to the limits of the post where his company may be serving for five months, and to forfeit \$50 a month of his pay." The specification on which he was found guilty alleged that on being relieved from the command of his battery he failed to take up and account for \$250 profits of the post exchange. The court found the accused not guilty of "Charge I—Neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," and the specifications under it alleging that he failed to obey his superior officers in failing to turn over the battery fund to his successor. (G. O. No. 20, Dept. S. Luzon, May 18, 1901.)

Capt. Frederick J. Barrows, 30th Inf., U. S. Vols., was tried at Manila by a G. C. M., of which Major Charles A. Williams, 17th Inf., was president, and 1st Lieut. Paul B. Malone, 13th U. S. Inf., J. A., was found guilty of "Charge I—Neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." "Charge II—Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline in violation of the 63d Article of War." The specifications alleged the appropriation to his own use of \$54.32 gold, \$11.19 gold, and wear to the value of \$26.33 gold, property of the United States. Captain Barrows was sentenced "To be dismissed from the service of the United States, and confined at hard labor, in such place as the proper authority may direct, for the period of five years, and that the crime, punishment, name and place of abode of the delinquent shall be published in the newspapers in Manila, P. I., and in the State from which the offender came." (Minnesota.) (G. O. No. 70, Hd. P. S. Luzon, May 22, 1901.)

1st Lieut. Fredk. Boyer, 30th Inf., U. S. Vols., was tried before a G. C. M., of which Lieut. Col. John T. Stretch, 20th Inf., was president, and 1st Lieut. Blanton Winslip, 20th Inf., U. S. Vols., J. A., and found guilty of "Embezzlement, in violation of the 60th Article of War." The specifications alleged the appropriation of 60 cases of bacon worth \$321.84 gold and 50 cases worth \$26.33 gold. Sentence, "To be dismissed the service of the United States, and to be confined at hard labor, in such penitentiary as the proper authority may direct, for the period of one year."

In the foregoing case of 1st Lieut. Frederick Boyer, 30th Inf., U. S. V., the proceedings and findings are approved. In the sentence, the court should properly have directed the carrying out of the provisions set forth in the one hundredth Article of War. The sentence, though deemed inadequate as a punishment for the serious crime committed, is approved and will be duly executed. 1st Lieut. Frederick Boyer, 30th Inf., U. S. V., ceases to be an officer of the Army from this date.

The Presidio de Manila, Manila, P. I., is designated as the place of confinement, to which the prisoner will be sent under proper guard. (G. O. No. 69, Dept. S. Luzon, May 22.)

G. O. 13, 1ST DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS, TACOBAN, LOYTE, P. I., MAY 20, 1901.

1. It gives the District Commander much pleasure to publish the following letter for the information of all concerned. That the 43d Infantry had earned such high praise from the Department Commander for its services in the Philippines will ever be a source of great gratification to every member of the regiment.

Department of the Visayas.

Hollo, Panny, P. I., May 16, 1901.

Colonel Arthur Murray, 43d Infantry, U. S. V., Tacloban, Loyte, P. I.:

Dear Sir:—Your command is about to sever its connection with the military command with which it has served with such high distinction. We feel in parting with the 43d Infantry that we are losing one of the brightest ornaments we have. It is hoped that our countrymen on the other side of the globe may eventually learn about and have a veritable appreciation of the valuable services your command has rendered to our Government in the Philippines. Those of us who remain behind wish you and yours a favorable wind, a sparkling sea and a warm welcome from those you left behind.

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) R. P. HUGHES.

Brigadier General, U. S. A., Commanding.

By order of Colonel Murray:

E. R. TILTON, Capt. and Adjutant.

43d Inf., U. S. V., A. A. G.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Leave for one month, with permission to visit Japan, is granted Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U. S. A. (May 24, D. P.)

Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A., will proceed to the headquarters of the Department of the Missouri, at Omaha, Neb. (June 13, D. Colo.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Alfred C. Sharpe, A. A. G., Acting Inspector General of the Department, will proceed to and inspect the U. S. General Hospital at Fort Bayard, N. M. (June 10, D. Colo.)

Leave for one month is granted Major Robert E. L. Michie, assistant adjutant general, U. S. V., Capt. 12th Cav., to take effect June 30, 1901, or as soon thereafter as he may be relieved from duty at headquarters, Department of the Missouri. (June 24, H. Q. A.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Col. P. D. Vroom, Inspector General. (June 26, D. E.)

Major J. M. K. Davis, Inspector General, will proceed to West Point, N. Y., on inspection duty. (June 25, D. E.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Judge Advocate General's Department are ordered: Brig. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, U. S. V., (lieut. col., judge advocate, U. S. A.), from duty in the Division of the Philippines, to take effect upon the relief of Major General Arthur MacArthur, U. S. A., from the command of that Division, and will then proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Judge Advocate General for duty as his assistant; Major Harvey C. Carbaugh, Judge advocate, U. S. A., from duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, to take effect July 20, 1901, and will then proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report in person to the commanding general, Department of the Lakes, for duty as judge advocate of that department; Major John Biddle Porter, judge advocate, U. S. A., upon his arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for duty as judge advocate, Dept. of Cuba. (June 24, H. Q. A.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Arthur W. Yates, Q. M., U. S. A., is relieved from duty in New York City, New York, to take effect July 1, 1901, and will transfer his accountability to Capt. Carrol A. Devo, Q. M., in that city, and report by letter to the Q. M. General of the Army for further instructions. (June 21, H. Q. A.)

Major Francis B. Jones, Q. M., U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty as Q. M. and A. C. S., on the transport Buford, to relieve Major Noble H. Creager, Q. M., who upon being relieved will proceed on the trans-

port Buford to Manila, P. I., where he will report for duty. (June 22, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Arthur W. Yates, Q. M., U. S. A., is relieved from duty as quartermaster and acting commissary on the transport Sedgwick, to take effect upon the arrival of that transport at New York City, New York, and will report for duty as quartermaster and acting commissary on the transport McClellan. (June 24, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Sylvanus G. Orr, A. Q. M., from duty at Hong Kong, China, to Manila. (May 24, D. P.)
So much of par. 11, S. O. 111, May 30, 1901, H. Q. A., as honorably discharges Capt. William E. Horton, A. Q. M., U. S. V., (now Captain Q. M., U. S. A.), from the services of the United States, to take effect June 30, 1901, is amended so as to honorably discharge Capt. Horton as A. Q. M., U. S. V., only, to take effect June 19, 1901. (June 20, H. Q. A.)

Post Quartermaster Sergt. Robert Vonder Goltz, U. S. A., is granted a furlough for three months with permission to leave the U. S. (June 18, D. L.)

Capt. Putnam B. Strong, Q. M., U. S. A., is relieved from duty on the transport Ingalls, and from the operation of so much of par. 23, S. O. 122, May 25, 1901, H. Q. A., as directs him to proceed on that transport to Manila, and he will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and take the transport Logan, to sail from that city July 16, 1901, for the Philippine Islands, where he will report to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, for duty. (June 22, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Louis F. Garrard, Jr., A. Q. M., now at San Francisco, Cal., is relieved from duty pertaining to the transport Pennsylvania, and will proceed by transport to sail from San Francisco not later than July 16, 1901, to Manila for duty. (June 26, H. Q. A.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

So much of par. 25, S. O. 120, May 23, 1901, H. Q. A., as relates to Capt. Thomas Franklin, asst. com. sub. U. S. V., (1st lieut., 2d Inf.), is revoked. (June 20, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Thomas Franklin, commissary, U. S. A., is honorably discharged as captain, A. C. S., U. S. V., only, to take effect June 20, 1901. (June 20, H. Q. A.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Patrick J. McManus, Fort Niagara, New York, is transferred to Fort Slocum, New York, to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Charles Bleisener, who will be sent to Henry Barracks, Cayey, Porto Rico, for duty. (June 21, H. Q. A.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Malachy Foley, now on the Army transport McClellan, will be sent to Ponce, Porto Rico, for duty, to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Paul Eckhart, who will be sent to Fort Preble, Me., to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Charles A. Moberg. Sergeant Moberg will be sent to Fort Armstrong, Md., for duty. (June 21, H. Q. A.)

The following named assistant commissaries of subsistence, U. S. V., are honorably discharged from the service of the U. S., to take effect June 30, 1901: Capt. Harlow L. Street; Capt. Thomas F. Ryan; Capt. Ralph Ingalls. (June 21, H. Q. A.)

The following changes in stations and duties of officers of the Subsistence Department are announced: Capt. Charles P. Stivers, C. S., will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, for duty as chief commissary, Department of Visayas, and depot commissary at Iloilo, relieving Capt. Samuel B. Bootes, A. C. S., who will report to the commanding general, Dept. of Northern Luzon, for duty. Capt. William Elliott, C. S., will report to the depot commissary, Manila, for duty as assistant in his office. (May 16, D. P.)
Par. 4, S. O. 144, June 21, 1901, H. Q. A., relating to Post Commissary Sergt. Patrick J. McManus, Fort Niagara, New York, and Post Commissary Sergt. Charles Bleisener, Fort Slocum, New York, is revoked. (June 26, H. Q. A.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Patrick J. McManus, Fort Niagara, New York, is transferred to Madison Barracks, New York, to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Theodore F. Derrick, who will be sent to Henry Barracks, Cayey, Porto Rico, for duty. (June 26, H. Q. A.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Hospital Steward DeLancy Cleveland, Jr., now at the general hospital, Fort Bayard, New Mexico, is relieved from further duty in the Department of Cuba. When fit for duty he will report at Fort Bayard for duty. (June 24, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Thomas C. Longino, asst. surg., U. S. V., will report to the commanding general, Department of Northern Luzon, for duty. 1st Lieut. Thomas L. Rhodes, asst. surg., U. S. A., to report to the chief surgeon of the Division, for instructions. (May 15, D. C.)
Capt. Roger P. Ames, asst. surg., will report at Santa Clara Battery, Havana, Cuba. (June 19, D. Cuba.)

Hospital Steward August J. Stromberg, will report to the commanding general, Department of Mindanao and Jolo, for duty, relieving Hospital Steward Arthur Neville, who will proceed to San Francisco. (May 21, D. E.)
The following named medical officers, U. S. V., now in Manila, will report to the commanding general of the departments indicated for duty: Major Ernest C. Johnstone, surgeon, and Capt. Francis M. McCallum, asst. surg., Dept. of Northern Luzon; Captains George H. Lawrason and George W. Daywalt, asst. surgs., Dept. of Southern Luzon. (May 24, D. P.)

1st Lieut. Richard P. Strong, asst. surg., from Manila to San Francisco, Cal., thence to Hot Springs, Arkansas. (May 23, D. P.)

Major William D. Bell, surgeon, U. S. V., recently appointed, and Capt. Guy G. Bailey and Francis J. Pursell, asst. surgs., U. S. V., recently arrived, will report to the commanding general, Dept. of Northern Luzon, for duty. (May 22, D. P.)

Leave for one month, to take effect July 1, 1901, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Contract Surg. C. L. Sweet, U. S. A. (June 15, D. Col.)

Contract Surg. J. Ryan Devereux, Fort McPherson, will accompany the troops of the 27th Inf., to Plattsburg Barracks. (June 22, D. E.)

Contract Surg. Elias H. Porter, will proceed to Fort Terry, to report to the post commander for temporary duty. (June 20, D. E.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Henry R. Stiles, asst. surg., U. S. A., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at Madison Barracks, New York. (June 21, H. Q. A.)

So much of par. 22, S. O. 119, May 22, 1901, as directs Capt. Charles M. Candy, asst. surg., U. S. A. (now major, surgeon, U. S. A.), to proceed to the transport Ingalls, via the Sues Canal to Manila, is amended so as to direct Major Gandy to proceed on the transport McClellan, to sail from New York City, N. Y., July 16, 1901. (June 21, H. Q. A.)

The following named medical officers will report to the commanding general of the departments indicated for duty: Majors Walter Whitney, Robert Zauner and Arlington Pond, surgeons, U. S. V., Dept. of Northern Luzon; Capt. Thomas W. Jackson and William F. James, asst. surgs., U. S. V., Dept. of Southern Luzon. (May 14, D. P.)

A. A. Surg. W. B. Orear, U. S. A., recently arrived at Manila, will report to the chief surgeon of the Division. (May 15, D. P.)

Contract Surg. Alfred N. Mahon, from duty on the transport Sedgwick, to duty as transport surgeon on the transport McClellan. (June 25, H. Q. A.)

Major John Carling, surgeon, having tendered his resignation is honorably discharged, to take effect July 3, 1901. (June 25, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Robert E. Williams, asst. surg., U. S. V., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the first available transport leaving San Francisco, after the departure of the Hancock. (June 13, D. Cal.)

Major Luther B. Grandy, surg., U. S. V., having reported from leave, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty in connection with the

muster out of Volunteers. Upon completion of this duty Major Grandy, surgeon, will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the first available transport for duty. (June 18, D. Cal.)

Capt. H. Brookman Wilkinson, asst. surg., U. S. V., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (June 18, D. Cal.)

Major Damaso T. Laine, surg., U. S. V., recently appointed, is relieved from duty in the Department of Cuba, to take effect when his services can be spared, and will then proceed to San Francisco for transportation to Manila. (June 26, H. Q. A.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Octavius L. Pruden, paymaster, U. S. A., is honorably discharged as major, additional paymaster, U. S. V., only, to take effect June 30, 1901. (June 21, H. Q. A.)

Capt. James B. Houston, paymaster, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty pertaining to the muster out of volunteers, and then return to his proper station at Portland, Oregon. (June 25, H. Q. A.)

Capt. George E. Pickett, paymaster, is honorably discharged as major, additional paymaster, U. S. V., only, to take effect June 26, 1901. (June 26, H. Q. A.)

Capt. George E. Pickett, paymaster, U. S. A., now at San Francisco, Cal., will report to the commanding general, Department of California, for temporary duty. (June 28, H. Q. A.)

The following named officers of the Pay Department, after accepting their appointments as paymasters, U. S. Army, will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for temporary duty: Capt. Seymour Howell and Capt. William R. Graham. (June 26, H. Q. A.)

So much of Par. 28, S. O. 120, May 23, 1901, H. Q. A., as directs Major Eugene Coffin, additional paymaster, U. S. V., to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., is revoked. (June 28, H. Q. A.)

Major Junius G. Sanders, additional paymaster, U. S. V., having surrendered the unexpired portion of the leave granted him, is relieved from duty in the Department of Colorado, to enable him to proceed to his home. (June 17, D. Colo.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

1st Lieut. John C. Oakes, C. E., U. S. A., from Manila to San Francisco, Cal. (May 22, D. P.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Ormond M. Lissak, O. D., having been designated to perform the inspection duties of Major David A. Lyle, O. D., during his absence on leave, will make such visits to the Midvale Steel Works, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as may be necessary. (June 22, H. Q. A.)

Sick leave is granted Capt. Henry D. Borup, O. D., U. S. A. (June 26, H. Q. A.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

1st Lieut. John C. Wessels, signal officer, U. S. V., from Manila, to San Francisco, Cal. (May 17, D. P.)

2d Lieut. Rush P. Wheat, signal officer, U. S. V., from Tayabas to Manila. (May 17, D. P.)

1st Lieut. Frederick M. Jones, signal officer, U. S. V., now on the transport Burnside, at Hong Kong, China, will proceed to Manila. (May 22, D. P.)

2D CAVALRY—COL. H. E. NOYES.

Capt. Frederick W. Sibley, 2d Cav., is, in addition to his other duties, designated to act as Adjutant General of the Department until the arrival of Major Sidney W. Taylor, Art. Corps. (June 19, D. T.)

4TH CAVALRY—COL. C. C. CARR.

Capt. James Lockett, 4th Cav., will join his regiment. (June 24, H. Q. A.)

Leave for four months is granted Capt. James Lockett, 4th Cav., to take effect when he is relieved from duty as assistant to the chief mustering officer, San Francisco, Cal. (June 24, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Ashton H. Potter, 4th Cav., will report on the transport Kilpatrick at Manila for temporary duty with Troop G, 15th Cav., and will accompany it into the Department of Mindanao and Jolo. (May 14, D. P.)

5TH CAVALRY—COL. W. A. RAFFERTY.

1st Lieut. Chalmers G. Hall, 5th Cav., will proceed to Fort DuChesne, Utah, for duty with his Troop H. (June 10, D. Colo.)

6TH CAVALRY—COL. T. J. WINT.

Leave of absence for two months is granted Capt. Matthew F. Steele, 6th Cav., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty in connection with the muster out of the U. S. V. (June 21, H. Q. A.)

7TH CAVALRY—COL. T. A. BALDWIN.

Major Edwin A. Godwin, 7th Cav., now at San Francisco, Cal., will join his regiment. (June 26, H. Q. A.)

8TH CAVALRY—COL. J. M. BELL.

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. Evan H. Humphrey, 8th Cav., asst. to the Chief Q. M. of the Department, to take effect June 19, 1901. (June 17, D. Cuba.)

9TH CAVALRY—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

The retirement from active service June 26, 1901, of Col. Thomas McGregor, 9th U. S. Cav., by operation of law, is announced. (June 26, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Robert D. Walsh, 9th Cav., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty pertaining to the muster out of the U. S. V. (June 21, H. Q. A.)

The following promotion and appointment was, on May 9, made in Troop D, 9th Cav., to date May 9, 1901, viz: To be Sergeant, Corporal James C. Littlejohn, vice Miller, reduced. To be corporal, Lance Corporal Moses A. Jenkins, vice Littlejohn, promoted.

10TH CAVALRY—COL. S. M. WHITESIDE.

Major Ezra B. Fuller, 10th Cav., is assigned to duty as Assistant to the Inspector General of the Department, with station at Quemados, Cuba. (June 17, D. Cuba.)

11TH CAVALRY—COL. F. MOORE.

Troops E and H, 11th Cav., (3d Squadron), will proceed, dismounted, July 2, from Fort Myer, Va., to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and take station. (June 25, D. E.)

Capt. Edward C. Brooks and 2d Lieut. John Cooke and George Grunert, 11th Cav., are detailed members of the G. C. M., at Fort Myer. (June 22, D. E.)

Private Gustav Cooney, M, 11th Cav., has been promoted sergeant.

12TH CAVALRY—COL. J. N. WHEELAN.

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. John D. Long, 12th Cav. (June 22, H. Q. A.)

Capt. William J. Nicholson, 12th Cav., having reported from leave, will proceed to join his troop at Fort McIntosh, Tex. (June 20, D. T.)

Troop E, 12th Cav., will proceed from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to Fort McIntosh, Tex., for station, to relieve 2d Lieut. J. C. Nichols, Art. Corps, and the detachment of enlisted men, 12th Company Coast Artillery. (June 14, D. T.)

13TH CAVALRY—COL. E. M. HAYES.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Paul B. MacLane, 13th Cav., is extended ten days. (June 24, H. Q. A.)

14TH CAVALRY—COL. T. C. LEBOW.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Michael M. McNamee, 14th Cav. (June 24, H. Q. A.)

15TH CAVALRY—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

Capt. James A. Ryan, 15th Cav., to Zamboanga for duty. (May 21, D. P.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

COL. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.
2d Lieut. William R. Bettison, Art. Corps, is transferred from the 6th Co., Coast Art., to the 8th Battery,

Field Art., and will join that battery. (June 21, H. Q. A.)
Capt. Charles L. Phillips, Art. Corps, will proceed to Troy, N. Y., for the purpose of inspecting a universal difference chart of his invention now in process of manufacture for the Ordnance Department by W. and L. E. Gurley of that city. (June 21, H. Q. A.)

The orders of April 6, which direct 2d Lieut. Clifton C. Carter, Art. Corps, to report to the president of the examining board at the Army Building, New York City, for examination with a view to his transfer to the Corps of Engineers, revoked. (June 22, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. E. M. Shinkle, Artillery Corps, is detailed as Inspector of Customs at Boac, Island of Marinduque, vice 1st Lieut. William S. Wells, Jr., 29th Inf., U. S. V. (May 16, M. G. P. I.)

The sick leave granted Capt. Victor H. Bridgman, Art. Corps, is extended three months on surgeon's certificate. (June 24, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. William F. Moseley, 29th Company, Coast Artillery, having qualified before the Civil Service Board, and being desired for civil appointment in the office of collector of customs, Manila, will be honorably discharged the service of the United States by way of favor, upon receipt of this order by the commanding officer of the station at which he is serving. This soldier is not entitled to travel pay. (May 24, D. P.)

The leave granted Major Richard P. Strong, Art. Corps, assistant adjutant general, U. S. A., on account of sickness, is extended three months. (June 24, H. Q. A.)
Leave for one month with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Lieut. Col. Charles Morris, Art. Corps. (June 22, D. E.)

2d Lieut. N. E. Bower, Art. Corps, will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, and report to the C. O., who will afford him opportunity to examine the system of fire direction and control at that post. (June 22, D. E.)

1st Lieut. Edwin Landon, Art. Corps, is assigned to temporary duty at these headquarters. (June 24, D. E.)
Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect on or about July 1, 1901, is granted Capt. Ira A. Haynes, Art. Corps. (June 20, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Edward Carpenter, Art. Corps, Aide-de-Camp to the Major General Commanding, will in addition to his other duties take charge of the civil department at Headquarters charged with the promulgation of orders and translation of documents, relieving Major James B. Hickey, 11th Cav. (Dept. of Cuba, June 12.)

1st Lieut. Willard D. Newhall, Art. Corps, will report to the Commanding General, Department of Northern Luzon, for duty with the 12th Battery, Field Artillery. (May 16, D. P.)

2d Lieut. W. R. Bettison, Art. Corps, is detailed as Inspector of Customs at Gazan, Island of Marinduque. (May 16, M. G. P. I.)

Major Ernest Hinds, 49th Inf. (captain, Art. Corps, U. S. A.), will be relieved from duty in the Division of the Philippines and will then proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for further orders. (June 24, H. Q. A.)

Corp. C. A. Thrift, Art. Corps, Fort Washington, has been promoted to sergeant.

Sergt. J. J. Racker, 45th Co., Coast Art., has been appointed sergeant major, junior grade, at Fort Dupont.

Corp. J. J. Tobin, 57th Co., Coast Art., Fort Wadsworth, has been promoted to sergeant.

Capt. J. L. Hayden, Art. Corps, will proceed to Savannah, Ga. (Fort Screven, June 18.)

Corp. J. B. Cunane, 48th Co., Coast Art., Fort Hancock, has been promoted to sergeant.

Corps. M. A. Batz, S. Harvey and A. Poyet, 90th Co., Coast Art., have been promoted to sergeant.

Corp. F. S. Flower, D. 27th Inf., has been promoted to sergeant.

Sergt. A. H. Belyea, 72d Co., Coast Art., Fort Greble, has been appointed sergeant major, junior grade, Art. Corps.

Sergt. John Bufum, 2d Co., Coast Art., Fort Trumbull, has been appointed sergeant major, senior grade, C. A.

1st Lieut. E. J. Wallace, Art. Corps, is detailed adjutant and recruiting officer. (Fort McHenry, June 18.)

Capt. Charles G. Treat, Art. Corps, is transferred from the 79th Co., Coast Art., and will remain unassigned and available for staff or other duty until further orders. (June 25, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. George A. Nugent, Art. Corps, is transferred from the 79th Co., Coast Art., to the 43d Co., Coast Art. (June 23, H. Q. A.)

Capt. John E. McMahon and 1st Lieut. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., Art. Corps, are assigned to the 79th Co., Coast Art., and will at once join their company. (June 25, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Adelbert Cronkhite, Art. Corps, to take effect upon the completion of the annual target practice at Fort Monroe, Virginia. (June 25, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Joseph Matson, to the 8th Co., Coast Art. He will join his company at Fort Morgan, Ala. (June 25, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Francis A. Pope, Art. Corps, is transferred from the 61st Co., Coast Art., to the 7th Battery, Field Artillery. (June 25, H. Q. A.)

The following assignments, transfers and changes of station of officers of the Artillery Corps are made:

Major Frank Thorp, from Fort Sheridan, Ill., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty with field artillery.

Major Ephraim T. C. Richmond, from the Division of the Philippines to Fort Flagler, Wash.

Capt. John D. C. Hoskins, from Fort Flagler, Washington, to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty with field artillery.

Capt. Arthur Murray, from the Division of the Philippines to Fort Totten, N. Y., for duty at that post.

Capt. William E. Birkimer, from the 33d Co., Coast Art., to the 72d Co., Coast Art., and will join the latter company at Fort Greble, R. I.

Capt. John A. Lundeen, from the 72d Co., Coast Art., to the 38th Co., Coast Art., at Fort Caswell, N. C.

Capt. John C. W. Brooks, from the 38th Co., Coast Art., to the 15th Co., Coast Art.

Capt. Edwin St. J. Greble, from the 15th Co., Coast Art., and will remain unassigned and available for staff or other duty until further orders.

Capt. William P. Duwall, from the 4th Co., Coast Art., to the 53d Co., Coast Art., and will join at Fort Wadsworth, New York.

Capt. Gustave W. S. Stevens is relieved from duty in the Division of the Philippines, and will join his company at Fort Washington, Md.

Capt. William C. Davis is assigned to the 39th Co., Coast Art., and will join at Fort McHenry, Md.

Capt. Richmond P. Davis, from the 39th Co., Coast Art., and will remain unassigned and available for staff or other duty until further orders.

Capt. Thomas B. Lamoreux is assigned to the 4th Co., Coast Art., and will join at Fort Terry, N. Y. (S. O., June 26, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave granted Capt. William E. Birkimer, Art. Corps, is further extended one month. (June 26, H. Q. A.)

2D INFANTRY—COL. C. S. ROBERTS.

Capt. William M. Wright, 2d Inf., from Manila to San Francisco, Cal. (May 22, D. P.)

Col. C. S. Roberts, 2d Inf., is relieved from duty as Adjutant General of the Department. (June 19, D. Tex.)

3D INFANTRY—COL. J. H. PAGE.

The following transfers are made in the 3d U. S. Inf.: Capt. Fledler M. Beall, from Co. D to Co. K; Capt. Robert H. Noble, from Co. G to Co. B; Capt. Horace M. Reeve, from Co. K to Co. D; Capt. Hamilton A. Smith, from Co. B to Co. G. (June 24, H. Q. A.)

4TH INFANTRY—COL. W. F. SPURGIN.

The leave granted Capt. La Roy S. Upton, 4th Inf., is extended one month. (June 26, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect when his services can be spared by his Department Commander, with permission to visit Japan, is granted Capt. Ernest V. Smith, 4th Inf. (May 21, D. P.)

2d Lieut. L. J. Van Schaleck, 4th Inf., is detailed as Inspector of Customs at Nasugbu, vice 2d Lieut. Frank O. Whitlock, 4th Cav. (May 20, M. G. P. I.)

1st Lieut. Halstead Dorey, 4th Inf., is detailed as Inspector of Customs at Torrijos, Island of Marinduque. (May 16, M. G. P. I.)

5TH INFANTRY—COL. R. COMBA.

Capt. Samuel W. Miller, 5th Inf., now at Huntingdon, Penn., on leave, will proceed to Wheeling, West Virginia, and relieve Capt. Carl Reichmann, 17th Inf., from recruiting duty in that city. Capt. Reichmann will proceed to join his regiment. (June 20, H. Q. A.)

6TH INFANTRY—COL. C. W. MINER.

The following were the stations of Companies and Battalions, 6th U. S. Inf., as shown by the official records of May 15: Field, Staff and Band, Bacoled, Negros, Co. A, 1st Bat., Calivo, Malinao and Legatic, Panay, Co. B, Bacoled, Silay, Murcia, Saravia, Cabancalan, N. gros, Co. C, Calivo and Legatic, Panay, Co. D, Binalbagan, Yslo, Jimamaylan, Ysabela, La Castellana, Cabancalan, N. Dncalan, Cullhangan, Ginigaran, and Ylog, Negros, Co. E, 2d Bat., Escalante, Sagay, Cadiz-Nueva, Manapla, Danao, Toboso, and Calatrava, Negros, Co. F, Dumaguete, Ambian, Guljungan, Valle Hermosa, Bacoled, Slaton and Bayaun, Co. G, Dumaguete, Bais, Guljungan, Valle Hermosa, and San Carlos, Negros, Co. H, Valladolid, La Carlota, La Crania, San Enrique, Pontevedra and Pulupandan, Co. I, 3d Bat., Colasi, Panay, Co. K, San Jose de Buena Vista, Panay, Co. L, Buguon, Panay, P. I. Co. M, Leon, Panay.

Lieut. Col. Jesse M. Lee, 6th Inf., will return to his proper station, Fort Leavenworth, Kans. (June 13, D. Colorado.)

7TH INFANTRY—COL. C. A. COOLIDGE.

Capt. Dwight W. Ryther, 7th Inf., is assigned to Co. H of that regiment, vice Capt. John S. Grisard, 7th Inf., who will remain unassigned until further orders. (June 26, H. Q. A.)

10TH INFANTRY—COL. S. H. LINCOLN.

Co. A, 10th U. S. Inf., and Troop G, 15th U. S. Cav., now on the transport Kilpatrick, will be transferred to the Viscaya, and proceed upon that steamer to Zamboanga, Mindanao. (May 21, D. P.)

15TH INFANTRY—COL. E. MOALE.

2d Lieut. Harry C. Williams, 15th Inf., will proceed to Fort Wadsworth for examination by a board of officers as to his fitness for transfer to the Artillery Corps. (June 25, D. E.)

1st Lieut. Ralph P. Parrott, 15th Inf., will join his company (E), at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. (June 25, H. Q. A.)

16TH INFANTRY—COL. C. C. HOOD.

Par. 18, S. O. 139, June 15, 1901, H. Q. A., is amended to read as follows: Capt. Walter A. Thurston, 16th Inf., from recruiting duty at New Orleans, La., to Denver, Colo., for recruiting duty, to relieve Capt. Francis C. Marshall, 15th U. S. Cav., who will proceed via Denver, Colo., to join his regiment at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (June 21, H. Q. A.)

17TH INFANTRY—COL. G. A. GOODALE.

The acceptance of the resignation of 1st Lieut. William S. Bradford, 17th Inf., to take effect June 30, 1901, as announced in Par. 9, S. O. 129, June 4, 1901, H. Q. A., has been revoked by the President. (June 24, H. Q. A.)

In view of exceptional circumstances, leave for two months, to take effect upon arrival in the United States, is granted 2d Lieut. Rhinelander Waldo, 17th Inf. (May 23, D. P.)

19TH INFANTRY—COL. S. SNYDER.

Capt. T. O. Murphy, 19th Inf., is detailed as Inspector of Customs at Santa Cruz, Island of Marinduque, vice 1st Lieut. A. J. Harris, 2d Inf. (May 16, M. G. P. I.)

The leave granted Capt. Thomas G. Hanson, 19th Inf., is extended three months on surgeon's certificate. (June 24, H. Q. A.)

20TH INFANTRY—COL. W. H. MCCASKEY.

Capt. Harry D. Humphrey, 20th Inf., now at Fort Collins, Colo., on sick leave, will proceed to Evansville, Ind., and relieve Capt. John S. Grisard, 7th Inf., from recruiting duty in that city not later than July 15, 1901. Capt. Grisard will join his regiment at Vancouver Barracks, Washington. (June 26, H. Q. A.)

21ST INFANTRY—COL. J. KLINE.

Capt. Lutz Wahl, 21st Inf., now on sick leave at New Orleans, La., is detailed for recruiting duty in that city. (June 21, H. Q. A.)

22D INFANTRY—COL. J. M. THOMPSON.

Leave for three months, to take effect when his services can be spared, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted Capt. Charles B. Hagadorn, 22d Inf. (May 21, D. P.)

1st Lieut. Herbert N. Royden, 22d Inf., having been found physically disqualified for promotion, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (May 17, D. P.)

26TH INFANTRY—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

1st Lieut. Alfred McC. Wilson, 26th Inf., is transferred to the 20th U. S. Inf. He will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander. (June 24, H. Q. A.)

Information having been received that headquarters, band and detachment of recruits, 26th Inf., under orders for the Philippines, will go there (from Fort McPherson, Ga.) on the transport McClellan, sailing from New York July 10, and not by way of San Francisco. S. O. 123 is revoked. The departure of these troops from Fort McPherson will be timed so that they will arrive in New York on the morning of July 10. (June 21, D. E.)

Par. 26, S. O. 106, May 6, 1901, H. Q. A., relating to Capt. Murray Baldwin, 26th Inf., is revoked, and Capt. Baldwin will join his regiment in the Philippine Islands. (June 22, H. Q. A.)

27TH INFANTRY—COL. R. I. ESKRIDGE.

2d Lieut. W. H. Peck, 27th Inf., is appointed Q. M. and commissary of 3d Bat., en route to Plattsburg Barracks. (Fort McPherson, June 19.)

Pvt. Gray B. Brittain, A. 27th Inf., has been appointed sergeant.

2d Lieut. Kaolin L. Whitson, to the 27th Inf. He will join at Plattsburg Barracks, New York. (June 25, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Robert G. Peck, 27th Inf., is assigned to Company I of that regiment, and will proceed to join that company at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service. (June 26, H. Q. A.)

28TH INFANTRY—COL. M. HOOTON.

Capt. T. L. Smith, 28th Inf., will report to Commanding General, Department of Southern Luzon, for duty with his regiment. (May 20, D. P.)

Lieut. Col. Robert W. Leonard, 28th Inf., U. S. V., having reported, will report to the Provost Marshal General, Manila, for duty. (May 20, D. P.)

Leave until July 12, 1901, is granted 2d Lieut. David A. Henkes, 28th Inf. (June 25, H. Q. A.)

29TH INFANTRY—COL. W. M. VAN HORNE.

Major William P. Evans, 29th Inf., now in Manila, will report to the Provost Marshal General for duty. (May 20, D. P.)

PORTO RICO REGT.—LIEUT. COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

Louis R. Miranda has been appointed chief musician, and Fedecio Vere principal musician. Other promotions are now being rapidly made in this regiment, reorganized under supervision of Colonel Buchanan. This is its new designation.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Morris E. Locke, P. R. Regt., is extended twenty-three days. (June 24, D. E.)

Private Candido Claudio, G. P. R. Regt., has been promoted sergeant.

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, are announced:

David H. Biddle, appointed 1st lt. of Cav. from Capt., Squadron Philippine Cav.; assigned to 6th Cav.

F. H. Cameron, Jr., appointed 1st lt. of Cav. from capt., Philippine Cav.; assigned to 15th Cav.

Lewis Forrester, appointed 1st lt. of Cav. from 1st lt., 11th Cav., U. S. V.; assigned to 5th Cav.

Russell T. Hazard, appointed 1st lt. of Cav. from capt., 11th Cav., U. S. V.; assigned to 1st Cav.

Dennis P. Quinlan, appointed 1st lt. of Cav. from 1st lt., Squadron Philippine Cav.; assigned to 9th Cav.

Edward A. Sturges, appointed 1st lt. of Cav. from capt., 11th Cav., U. S. V.; assigned to 2d Cav.

Robert L. Collins, appointed 2d lt. of Cav. from pvt., Troop G, 1st U. S. Cav.; assigned to 2d Cav.

O. P. M. Hazard, appointed 2d lt. of Cav. from 1st lt., 11th Cav., U. S. V.; assigned to 3d Cav.

Ben Lear, Jr., appointed 2d lt. of Cav. from 1st lt., 36th Inf., U. S. V.; assigned to 15th Cav.

Alvin S. Perkins, appointed 1st lt. of Cav. from 2d lt., 27th Inf., U. S. V.; assigned to 10th Cav.

Arthur Pollon, appointed 2d lt. of Cav. from 1st lt., 42d Inf., U. S. V.; assigned to 3d Cav.

Emory S. West, appointed 2d lt. of Cav. from 1st lt., 15th Cav., U. S. V.; assigned to 6th Cav.

George W. Brande, appointed 1st lt. of Inf. from capt., 27th Inf., U. S. V.; assigned to 1st Inf.

Lawrence P. Butler, appointed 1st lt. of Inf. from 1st lt., 41st Inf., U. S. V.; assigned to 2d Inf.

Harry J. Collins, appointed 1st lt. of Inf. from capt., 32d Inf., U. S. V.; assigned to 9th Inf.

Geo. A. Densmore, appointed 1st lt. of Inf. from 1st lt., 32d Inf., U. S. V.; assigned to 10th Inf.

Albert W. Foreman, appointed 1st lt. of Inf. from capt., 41st Inf., U. S. V.; assigned to 12th Inf.

Edgar A. Fry, appointed 1st lt. of Inf. from capt., 30th Inf., U. S. V.; assigned to 13th Inf.

Fredk. Goedecke, appointed 1st lt. of Inf. from capt., 34th Inf., U. S. V.; assigned to 15th Inf.

Winfield Harper, appointed 1st lt. of Inf. from 1st lt., 36th Inf., U. S. V.; assigned to 17th Inf.

Harry A. Hegeman, appointed 1st lt. of Inf. from capt., 36th Inf., U. S. V.; assigned to 19th Inf.

James J. Mayes, appointed 1st lt. of Inf. from capt., 40th Inf., U. S. V.; assigned to 24th Inf.

Clarence S. Nettles, appointed 1st lt. of Inf. from capt., 41st Inf., U. S. V.; assigned to 20th Inf.

Fred E. Smith, appointed 1st lt. of Inf. from 1st lt., 36th Inf., U. S. V.; assigned to 3d Inf.

Saml. W. Wildfield, appointed 1st lt. of Inf. from 1st lt., 38th Inf., U. S. V.; assigned to 5th Inf.

Clyde B. Crusan, appointed 2d lt. of Inf. from 2d lt., 27th Inf., U. S. V.; assigned to 4th Inf.

Allen T. Crockett, appointed 2d lt. of Inf. from 2d lt., 27th Inf., U. S. V.; assigned to 21st Inf.

Chas. E. Carpenter, appointed 2d lt. of Inf. from 2d lt., 27th Inf., U. S. V.; assigned to 8th Inf.

John T. Dunn, appointed 2d lt. of Inf. from 1st lt., 34th Inf., U. S. V.; assigned to 11th Inf.

Albert U. Faulkner, appointed 2d lt. of Inf. from 1st lt., 27th Inf., U. S. V.; assigned to 3d Inf.

William B. Graham, appointed 2d lt. of Inf. from 2d lt., 38th Inf., U. S. V.; assigned to 15th Inf.

Walter Harvey, appointed 2d lt. of Inf. from 1st lt., 41st Inf., U. S. V.; assigned to 16th Inf.

De Witt C. Lykes, appointed 2d lt. of Inf. from 2d lt., 34th Inf., U. S. V.; assigned to 12th Inf.

Burton J. Mitchell, appointed 2d lt. of Inf. from 1st lt., 40th Inf., U. S. V.; assigned to 22d Inf.

Edwin J. Nowlen, 2d lt. of Inf. from 1st lt., 41st Inf., U. S. V.; assigned to 1st Inf.

James G. Taylor, appointed 2d lt. of Inf. from 2d lt., 27th Inf., U. S. V.; assigned to 30th Inf.

Joseph C. Wilson, appointed 2d lt. of Inf. from 2d lt., 28th Inf., U. S. V.; assigned to 6th Inf.

The officers named will join their respective regiments and will be assigned to troops and companies by their respective regimental commanders, who will promptly report the assignments by letter to this office. (June 21, H. Q. A.)

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently appointed are announced:

1st Lieut. Dexter Sturges, to the 13th Cav.

1st Lieut. Theodore B. Taylor, to the 11th Cav.

2d Lieut. Solomon L. Jeffers, to the 12th Cav.

2d Lieut. Edmond R. Tompkins, to the 11th Cav.

2d Lieut. Howard C. Tatum, to the 7th Cav.

2d Lieut. Shelby C. Leasure, to the 14th Inf.

2d Lieut. David A. Henkes, to the 28th Inf.

The officers named will be assigned to troops and companies by their respective regimental commanders.

Lieut. Sturges will report in person at Fort Porter, N. Y., for temporary duty.

Lieut. Taylor will join his regiment at Fort Myer, Va.

Lieut. Jeffers will report in person at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., for temporary duty.

Lieut. Tompkins will report at Fort McPherson, Ga., for temporary duty.

Lieut. Tatum will report at Fort Thomas, Ky., for temporary duty.

Lieut. Leasure will report at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for temporary duty.

Lieut. Henkes will report at Fort Crook, Neb., for temporary duty. (June 21, H. Q. A.)

The following named officers, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, are assigned to regiments as hereinafter indicated: 2d Lieut. Robert M. Barton (appointed from 2d lieutenant, Squadron Philippine Cavalry) to the 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Clarence C. Culver (appointed from 1st lieutenant, Squadron Philippine Cavalry) to the 15th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Frank L. Case, to the 12th Cav. He will join at Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 1st Lieut. Edward Davis, to the 11th Cav. He will join his regiment at Fort Myer, Virginia; 1st Lieut. Wilson G. Heaton, to the 13th Cav. He will join at Fort Meade, South Dakota; 2d Lieut. Leonard L. Deltrick, to the 13th Cav. He will join at Fort Meade, South Dakota; 2d Lieut. Otto W. Rethorst, to

Volts.; and William Graham, of Iowa, (Maj. and Add. Paymaster, Vols.).
Lewis E. Goodier, of New York, to be Judge Advocate, with the rank of Major (Maj. 35th Vol. Inf.), June 15, 1901, vice Murray, declined.
To be Captains in Signal Corps, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901:
1st Lieut. Geo. O. Squiers, Signal Corps (subject to examination required by law), vice Scriven, promoted; 1st Lieut. Edgar Russel, Signal Corps, vice Glassford, promoted.

Cavalry Arm.

Capt. Robert P. P. Wainwright, 1st Cav., to be Major, May 29, 1901, vice Michler, 5th Cav., deceased.
To be 1st Lieutenants of Cavalry, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901:
Samuel B. McIntyre, 1st Lieut., 37th Vol. Inf., to 9th Cavalry; H. B. Myers, Capt., 37th Vol. Inf., to the 5th Cav.
Geo. J. Oden, 2d Lieut., 36th Vol. Inf., to the 10th Cav.
Henry R. Richmond, Capt., 37th Vol. Inf., to the 1st Cav.
Julien E. Gaujot, Capt., 27th Vol. Inf., to the 10th Cav.
George T. Bowman, 1st Lieut., 36th Vol. Inf., to the 15th Cav.

To be 2d Lieutenants of Cavalry, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901:
John P. Hasson, 2d Lieut., 35th Vol. Inf., to the 6th Cav.
Anton H. Schroeder, 2d Lieut., 25th Vol. Inf., to the 6th Cav.

Frederick G. Turner, 2d Lieut., 25th Vol. Inf., to the 2d Cav.
Sergeant Frederick Mears, 3d Inf., to the 5th Cav.
Private Arthur M. Graham, 4th Cav., to the 1st Cav.
Corporal Clifton R. Norton, 4th Cav., to the 15th Cav.
Squadron Sergeant Major Ralph Miller, 3d Cav., to the 13th Cav.
Corporal Clarence A. Stott, 1st Cav., to the 10th Cav.
Corporal Rodman Butler, 4th Cav., to the 6th Cav.
Sergeant Joseph H. Barnard, 3d Cav., to the 5th Cav.
Corporal Edwin L. Cox, 4th Cav., to the 9th Cav.
Corporal M. B. Bowditch, 4th Cav., to the 10th Cav.
Private Peter J. Hennessey, 3d Cav., to the 5th Cav.
Sergeant William R. Page, 4th Cav., to the 2d Cav.
Sergeant Sidney D. Maize, 20th Inf., to the 3d Cav.
Corporal Matt. C. Bristol, 1st Cav., to the 13th Cav.
1st Sergeant Marr O'Connor, 6th Inf., to the 19th Cav.; and
Corporal Thomas H. Cunningham, 5th Cav., to the 8th Cav.

Artillery Corps.

By transfer.—2d Lieut. Alden Trotter, 2d Inf., from the Infantry to the Artillery Corps, June 19, 1901, with rank from Dec. 1, 1899; 2d Lieut. John B. Murphy, 1st Inf., from the Infantry to the Artillery Corps, June 19, 1901, with rank from July 25, 1900.

To be 1st Lieutenants, with rank from May 8, 1901:
2d Lieut. Albert E. Waldron, vice Gailley, promoted.
2d Lieut. Jesse C. Nicholas, vice Samoreux, promoted.
2d Lieut. Frank C. Jewell, vice Lyon, promoted.
2d Lieut. Fred H. Gallup, vice Hero, promoted.
2d Lieut. M. J. McDonough, vice Harn, promoted.
2d Lieut. Herman W. Schnell, vice Harris, promoted.
2d Lieut. John W. Kilbreth, vice Ketcham, promoted.
To be 2d Lieutenants in the Artillery Corps, from Feb. 2, 1901:

Clarence M. Condon, 2d Lieut., Phil. Cav.
John S. Johnstone, 1st Lieut., 41st Vol. Inf.
Harrison S. Kerriek, Capt., 20th Vol. Inf.
Jesse G. Lowenberg, 1st Lieut., 37th Vol. Inf.
Thomas L. Sherburne, 1st Lieut., 33d Vol. Inf.
William R. Taylor, 2d Lieut., 41st Vol. Inf.
Corporal William S. Bowen, 14th Inf.
Corporal Norton E. Wood, 1st Cav.
Sergeant Byrd A. Page, 5th Cav., Coast Art.
Sergeant Marion S. Battle, 5th Cav., Coast Art.
Corporal Ernest S. Wheeler, 14th Inf.
Corporal James M. Bevan, 3d Inf.
Corporal Stanley S. Ross, 2d Inf.
Private Graham Parker, 6th Cav., Coast Art.
Corporal Charles C. Burt, 17th Inf.
Private William N. Michel, 17th Inf.
Sergeant Charles L. Silcox, 64th Co., Coast Art.
Private Howard S. Miller, 27th Co., Coast Art.
Private William H. Menges, 23d Inf.
Sergt. Major Francis J. Belve, 12th Inf.
Sergeant Wesley W. K. Hamilton, 3d Inf.
Sergeant Arthur L. Keesling, 30th Inf.
Private Thomas A. Jones, 31st Co., Coast Art.

Infantry Arm.

To be 1st Lieutenants from Feb. 2, 1901:
Alvin K. Baskette 1st Lieut., 37th Vol. Inf., to the 3rd Inf.

Robert T. Crawford, 1st Lieut., 32d Vol. Inf., to the 1st Inf.

Rufus B. Clark, 1st Lieut., 37th Vol. Inf., to the 3d Inf.
William G. Doane, 1st Lieut., 38th Vol. Inf., to the 16th Inf.

Thomas W. Gunn, 2d Lieut., 37th Vol. Inf., to the 20th Inf.

Henry M. Morrow, 1st Lieut., 32d Vol. Inf., to the 4th Inf.

Perrin L. Smith, 1st Lieut., 35th Vol. Inf., to the 16th Inf.

Robert H. Sillman, 2d Lieut., 26th Vol. Inf., to the 15th Inf.

To be 2d Lieutenants of Infantry, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901:

Tallmadge H. Brereton, late Corporal 71st N. Y. Vols., to the 6th Inf.

Eugene P. Crowne, Capt., 35th Vol. Inf., to the 4th Inf.
Francis H. Lomax, 1st Lieut., 42d Vol. Inf., to the 5th Inf.

Samuel D. McAllister, 1st Lieut., 34th Vol. Inf., to the 13th Inf.

Ode C. Nichols, 2d Lieut., 34th Vol. Inf., to the 4th Inf.
William R. Standford, Capt., 41st Vol. Inf., to the 2d Inf.

John E. Hemphill, 1st Lieut., 41st Vol. Inf., to the 3d Cav.

1st Sergeant Henry G. Stahl, 4th Inf., to the 6th Inf.
Private Geo. A. Wicorek, 21st Inf., to the 2d Inf.

Corporal Horatio I. Lawrence, 8th Inf., to the 20th Inf.

Corporal Guy E. Buckner, 1st Inf., to the 8th Inf.
Corporal Robert J. Binford, 14th Inf., to the 15th Inf.

1st Sergeant Marr O'Connor, 20th Inf., to the Cav. arm.

Sergeant Shelton W. Anding, 20th Inf., to the 8th Inf.
Corporal William G. Murchison, 1st Inf., to the 8th Inf.

Corporal John S. McCleery, 20th Inf., to the 20th Inf.
Corporal William E. Goolsby, 2d Inf., to the 21st Inf.

Sergeant Charles C. Finch, 15th Inf., to the 11th Inf.
Corporal Elvin H. Wagner, 6th Inf., to the 17th Inf.

Corporal Otis R. Cole, 21st Inf., to the 19th Inf.
Corporal Daniel E. Sinean, 4th Inf., to the 23d Inf.

Private Charles F. Herr, 4th Inf., to the 23d Inf.

Corporal John P. McAdams, 13th Inf., to the 11th Inf.
Corporal Gilbert A. McElroy, 17th Inf., to the 13th Inf.

Corporal Walter Krueger, 12th Inf., to the 30th Inf.
Private Asa L. Singleton, 4th Inf., to the 30th Inf.

Corporal Beverly C. Daly, 6th Inf., to the 30th Inf.
Sergeant Arthur L. Bump, 8th Cav., to the 8th Inf.

Private Willis E. Mills, 8th Cav., to the 9th Inf.
Sergeant Richard Wetherill, 20th Inf., to the 19th Inf.

Corporal James W. B. Mannion, 12th Inf., to the 13th Inf.

Corporal George S. Gillis, 12th Inf., to the 26th Inf.

Corporal Deane Archer, 20th Inf., to the 24th Inf.

Private Harry S. Malone, Hosp. Corps, to the 26th Inf.

Charles G. Blekham, of Ohio, late Capt., 25th Vol. Inf., to be 1st Lieut. of Infantry, from Feb. 2, 1901, and assigned to the 27th Inf.

VOLUNTEER ARMY.

General Officers.

To be Brigadier Generals of Volunteers, to rank from June 20, 1901:

Capt. Robert L. Howze, 6th Cav. (late Lieut. Col., 34th Vol. Inf.), vice Hare, hon. discharged.

Lieut. Col. James Allen, Signal Corps, vice Smith, hon. discharged.

Lieut. Col. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate, U. S. Army, (late Lieut. Col., 25th Vol. Inf.), vice Bell, hon. discharged.

To be Assistant Surgeons of Vols., with rank of Captain, from June 19, 1901:

Robert E. Caldwell, of Va., vice Grube, appointed surgeon.
Paul Mazzurri, of La., vice Fraser, appointed surgeon.

Porto Rico Regiment.

Simon Maret, Jr., of Porto Rico, to be Asst. Surg., with rank of 1st Lieut., June 20, 1901, vice G. Maret, deceased.

1st Lieut. William J. Boyd, Asst. Surg., 40th Vol. Inf., to be Asst. Surg., with rank of Captain, vice Romig, promoted.

2d Lieut. J. C. Righter, Jr., 40th Vol. Inf., to be 1st Lieut., April 30, 1901, vice Ryan, honorably discharged.

Sergeant Major Geo. C. Clegg, 40th Inf., to be 2d Lieut., June 17, 1901, vice Ritcher, promoted.

ASSIGNMENTS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The following named officers and detachments of enlisted men, having arrived at Manila on the transport Grant, will report as indicated: Col. William E. Dougherty, 8th Inf., to the Commanding General, Department of Southern Luzon, for duty with his regiment; Lieut. Col. Benjamin P. Pope, deputy surgeon general, U. S. A., and 1st Lieut. George P. Whitsett, 33d Inf., U. S. V., to the adjutant general of the Division; Major Ernest K. Johnstone, surgeon, Capt. George B. Lawrason, Francis M. McCallum and George W. Daywalt, asst. surgs., U. S. V., and the detachment of enlisted men of the Hospital Corps, to the chief surgeon of the Division; Chaplain Henry Swift, 13th Inf., to the commanding general, (May 23, D. P.)

The following-named officers will report as indicated to the secretary to the U. S. Military Governor in the Philippine Islands for duty in connection with the establishment of provincial government in the provinces named: Major John Q. A. Braden, 36th Inf., U. S. V., as Treasurer of the Province of Ambos Camarines; Capt. Luther S. Kelly, 40th Inf., U. S. V., as Treasurer of the Province of Surigao; Capt. Eugene E. Barton, 40th Inf., U. S. V., as Treasurer of the Province of Misamis; 2d Lieut. William O. Thornton, 38th Inf., U. S. V., as Treasurer of the Province of Capiz. (May 17, D. P.)

The following, having arrived on the Thomas, will report as indicated: Major Samuel W. Fountain, U. S. Cav., A. G., will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, reporting for duty as adjutant general of that Department. Capt. Francis J. Pursell, Asst. Surg., and A. A. Surg. Willis S. Horne will report to the chief surgeon of the Division. Chaplain Orville J. Nave, 3d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Frank T. McNarney, Squadron Philippine Cavalry, will report to the commanding general, Department of Northern Luzon, for duty with their respective organizations. (May 20, D. P.)

The following officers are, upon the request of the U. S. Philippine Commission, detailed and assigned to civil duties as follows: Province of Cebu—Supervisor: Major James F. Case, 40th Inf., U. S. V.; Treasurer, 1st Lieut. Frederick S. Young, 44th Inf., U. S. V.; Province of Leyte—Governor, Major Henry T. Allen, 40th Inf., U. S. V.; Treasurer, 1st Lieut. William S. Conrow, 43d Inf., U. S. V.; Province of Ambos Camarines—Treasurer, Major J. Q. A. Braden, 36th Inf., U. S. V.; Supervisor, Capt. Elmer O. Worrick, 45th Inf., U. S. V.; Governor, 1st Lieut. George Curry, 11th Cav., U. S. V.; Province of Antique—Treasurer, 1st Lieut. Fred. L. Wilson, 44th Inf., U. S. V.; Province of Iloilo—Treasurer, 1st Lieut. Fred. A. Thompson, 38th Inf., U. S. V.; Province of Bohol—Treasurer, 2d Lieut. Fred. L. Dengler, 44th Inf., U. S. V.; Province of Albay—Governor, Capt. Arlington U. Betts, 47th Inf., U. S. V.; Province of Surigao—Treasurer, Capt. Luther S. Kelly, 40th Inf., U. S. V.; Province of Capiz—Treasurer, 2d Lieut. William O. Thornton, 38th Inf., U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. Charles O. Thomas, Jr., 31st Inf., U. S. V., is assigned as Supervisor of the Province of Misamis, Island of Mindanao. (May 17, M. G. P. I.)

The following named organizations and officers, having arrived on the transport Kilpatrick, at Manila, will report for duty as indicated: Headquarters, Band and Cos. I and M, 11th Inf., and Cos. K and L, 1st Inf., are assigned to the Department of the Visayas; Co. A, 10th Inf., and Troop G, 15th Cav., to the Department of Mindanao and Jolo; Majors Arlington Pond, Robert H. Zauer and Walter Whitney, surgeons, and Capt. Thomas W. Jackson, asst. surg., U. S. V., to the chief surgeon of the Division; Capt. William T. Tanner, asst. surg., will accompany the 11th Inf. into the Department of the Visayas; Chaplain Joseph A. Potter, 4th Inf., will report to the commanding general, Department of Southern Luzon, for duty with his regiment; 1st Lieut. Frank I. Otis, Squadron Philippine Cavalry, will report to the commanding general, Department of Northern Luzon, for duty with his squadron. (May 14, D. P.)

The following named organizations, and officers, having arrived on the transport Logan, will report as indicated: The 3d Squadron, 9th Cav.; 2d Squadron, 10th Cav.; 3d Battalion, 1st Inf., and the 1st Battalion, 11th Inf., are assigned to the Department of the Visayas. Major Shadworth O. Beasley, surgeon, U. S. Vols., will accompany the troops into the Department of the Visayas, and, upon arrival therein, will report to the commanding general of the Department for duty. Capt. Thomas C. Longino, assistant surgeon, and A. Surg. Adrian D. Williams, to the chief surgeon of the Division, Capt. John S. Battle, adjutant, 11th Inf., will join the headquarters of his regiment on the transport Kilpatrick. 1st Lieut. Thomas A. Roberts, U. S. Cav., will remain on duty with the 10th Cav., and will accompany it into the Department of the Visayas. (May 14, D. P.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men, upon their own application, are placed upon the retired list: Ordnance Sergt. Louis Dunsing, U. S. A., Fort Riley, Kansas; 1st Sergt. William M. Sirich, 17th Co., Coast Art. 1st Sergt. William H. Givens, Troop D, 16th Cav.; 1st Sergt. Matthew Joyce, Troop A, 1st Cav.; Sergeant of Ordnance Oscar W. Litchfield, U. S. A.; 1st Sergt. James B. Reed, 27th Co., Coast Art.; Color Sergt. Belme Plamer, 23d Inf.; Corporal Charles Hart, Troop L, 9th Cav. (June 25, H. Q. A.)

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The resignation of Cadet Howard C. Judson, 4th Class, U. S. M. A., is accepted by the Acting Secretary of War. (June 25, H. Q. A.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A board of officers is convened to meet at Fort Preble, Maine, on July 1, 1901, to determine the equipment required, arrange the details for, and conduct the firing and the test of the mortar batteries in the District of Portland, under supervision of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification. Detail for the board—Lieut. Col. John R. Myrick, Art. Corps; Capt. Frank B. Harlow, Art. Corps; Capt. Charles J. Bailey, Art. Corps. (June 22, H. Q. A.)

A board of officers will assemble at Fort Wingate, N. M., June 12, to examine into the qualifications of 1st Sergt. Engelhard Endres, Co. I, 2d Inf., for appointment as post quartermaster sergeant, U. S. A. Detail—Capt. William H. Allaire, 23d Inf.; Capt. Daniel J. Carr, Signal Corps, U. S. A.; 2d Lieut. Charles L. Woodhouse, 23d Inf., Q. M. (June 10, D. Colo.)

A board of officers, to consist of Lieut. Col. H. L. Scott, A. A. Gen., U. S. V., Adjutant General; Capt. Frederick S. Fols, 2d Cav.; Capt. Walter B. Barker, Q. M., U. S. A., will meet at Cienfuegos, Cuba, about June 14, 1901,

to investigate irregularities in connection with the municipal elections at that place. (June 13, D. Cuba.)

A board of officers will meet at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., at the call of its president to examine second lieutenants of the Cavalry and Infantry ordered to appear before it, for transfer to the Artillery arm of the Service. Detail—Major John McClellan, Capt. George W. Gatchell and Alfred M. Hunter, Art. Corps. (June 25, D. E.)
A board of officers, to consist of Major Valery Havard, Surgeon, U. S. A., Chief Surgeon of the Department; Surg. A. H. Glennan, U. S. Marine Hospital Service, Quarantine Officer for the Island of Cuba, and 1st Lieut. R. S. Wells, 8th Cav., will convene at the disinfecting plant, Havana, June 22, 1901, to inquire into the security of the methods employed and to make suitable recommendations as to the disinfection of baggage at said plant. (June 20, D. Cuba.)

A board of medical officers to consist of: Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Girard, deputy surgeon general, U. S. A.; Major Robert J. Gibson, surgeon, U. S. A.; Capt. William E. Purviance, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., is appointed to meet at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., June 18, to examine into the mental condition of 2d Lieut. John Jackson, 25th Inf., now at that hospital. (June 18, D. Cal.)

VARIOUS ARMY ITEMS.

Major Allen M. Smith, surgeon, 1st Inf. (captain and assistant surgeon, U. S. A.), will report to the commanding general, Department of Northern Luzon, for assignment to duty. (May 15, D. P.)

1st Lieut. Hal Sayre, Jr., 40th Inf., U. S. V., will report to Major William E. Craighill, 40th Inf., U. S. V. (captain, C. E., U. S. A.), in charge of the improvement of the port of Manila, for duty as assistant in his office. (May 17, D. P.)

Capt. William M. Hawkins, 49th Inf., U. S. V., having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged, to take effect May 25, 1901. (May 20, D. P.)

Capt. Eugene E. Barton, 40th Inf., U. S. V., is assigned as Treasurer of the Province of Misamis, Island of Mindanao. (May 18, M. G. P. I.)

Capt. J. G. Livingston and Capt. E. W. Terry, 47th Inf., are assigned as Governor and Treasurer, respectively, of the Province of Borsogon. (May 16, M. G. P. I.)

Electrician Sergt. Charles E. Bergborn, Art. Corps, will be sent to Fort Preble, Maine, for duty. (June 21, H. Q. A.)

Capt. James E. Hill, 43d Inf., will report to the secretary to the U. S. Military Governor in the Philippine Islands for assignment to duty in connection with the civil government, with a view to muster out not later than June 30, 1901. (May 16, D. P.)

Capt. Arlington U. Betts, 47th Inf., U. S. V., will report for assignment to duty in connection with the establishment of provincial government in the Province of Albay, Luzon. (May 14, D. P.)

2d Lieut. Howard L. Landers, 41st Inf., U. S. V., will not accompany his regiment to the U. S., but will report for assignment to duty in connection with the establishment of provincial government in the Province of Albay, Luzon, with a view to muster out not later than June 30, 1901. (May 14, D. P.)

G. O. 92 and 93, current series, Division of the Philippines, relates to the trial of natives.
Veterinarian Gerald E. Griffin, 5th Cav., upon his own application, is transferred to the Artillery Corps, and upon expiration of the sick leave of absence granted him will report in person to the commanding general, Department of the Lakes, Chicago, Ill., for duty with the Field Artillery stationed at Fort Sheridan, Ill. (June 21, H. Q. A.)

Circular 15, May 18, Div. of Philippines, relates to returns to be made of ordnance property by Volunteer officers who intend remaining in the Philippines after June 30, 1901.

Circular 16, May 19, Div. of Philippines, relates to the filing of duplicate copies of cable messages.

Circular 17, May 20, Div. of Philippines, publishes a telegram from Adjutant General Corbin, dated May 21, which directs that no more enlisted men be ordered for examination for appointment as second lieutenants during the current year.

Circular 14, May 16, Division of the Philippines, publishes a communication from Asst. Adjt. General Andrews, dated Washington, April 11, in which he states that the Quartermaster General of the Army does not think it wise to send families of employees to the Philippines, when it may transpire that when they arrive there they will find that their principal has left or will soon leave the service of the Government and return to the States. The Secretary of War, therefore, directs that clerks employed in the Philippines, who desire their families in the States to join them, shall forward their applications through the Commanding General of the Division of the Philippines, and if approved, there will be no objection; otherwise, the privilege requested will not be granted.

Circular 7, May 23, M. G. P. I., publishes an additional agreement between the Manila and Dagupan Railway Company and the Chief Quartermaster of the Division as to the rates for conduct of Government business over said railway.

Circular 13, May 27, Div. of the Philippines, relates to ration returns of civilian employees.

1st Lieut. C. O. Thomas, Jr., 31st Inf., U. S. V., to report to Military Governor, P. I., for duty in connection with the provincial government of the Province of Misamis. (May 17, D. P.)

G. O. 94, Div. of Philippines, relates to the observance of Memorial Day. G. O. 95 and 100 relate to the trial of natives, and G. O. 101 gives directions for the physical inspection of enlisted men twice a month. G. O. 93 and 44, M. G. P. I., publishes acts of the Philippine Commission. G. O. 7, Dept. of Southern Luzon, relates to the trial of a native.

The following named officers are honorably discharged as brigadier generals, U. S. V. only, to take effect June 30, 1901: Lieut. Col. James Allen, Signal Corps, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. Enoch H. Crowder, judge advocate, U. S. A.; Capt. Robert L. Howze, 6th U. S. Cav. (June 25, H. Q. A.)

205 of the white Infantry recruits reported at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and available for assignment to Infantry, are assigned to the 25th Infantry stationed at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and will be sent there under the command of Capt. George W. Kirkpatrick, 15th Cav., assisted by Capt. Casper H. Conrad, Jr., 3d Cav., and 1st Lieut. Tenney Ross, 3d Inf. The C. O., Columbus Barracks, will send with this detachment to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., all colored Infantry recruits and all disposable recruits for regiments in the Philippines, now at the Barracks, they to accompany the 25th Infantry in so far as routes of travel are the same, and thereafter to proceed, under charge of a member of the party, to San Francisco. These duties performed Captains Kirkpatrick and Conrad and Lieutenant Ross will join their respective stations. (June 21, D. I.)

A detachment of 149 recruits of the 13th Cav., now at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and other white cavalry recruits at that post as may become available for assignment to that regiment, will proceed to Fort Meade, South Dakota, to join their regiment at that place. 1st Lieut. Lloyd England, Art. Corps, and 2d Lieut. Robert A. Caldwell, 43d Inf., U. S. V., will take charge of the recruits and conduct them to Fort Meade, and then return to their proper station, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (June 17, D. Cal.)

Para. 24 and 25, S. O. 144, June 21, 1901, H. Q. A., relating to Capt. Walter A. Thurston, 16th Inf.; Francis C. Marshall, 15th Cav., and Lutz Wahb 1st Inf., are revoked. (June 25, H. Q. A.)
Capt. Albert Laws, 24th Inf., now at Salisbury, Md., on leave, will proceed to Richmond, Va., and relieve 1st Lieut. Nathan K. Averill, 7th Cav., from recruiting duty not later than July 12, 1901. (June 23, H. Q. A.)

As soon as practicable after the arrival at Fort Assiniboine, Montana, of the two troops of the 13th Cavalry, now en route, the detachment of enlisted men of Co. D, 8th Inf., now there, will be sent to rejoin its company at Fort Harrison, Montana. (June 20, D. D.)

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CHINA AND THE ALLIES.

Everyone familiar with the conditions under which a civilian observer of Army movements gathers his information is aware that his distribution of praise or blame is not wholly determined, if at all, by the merits or demerits of the subject of his commendations or criticisms. The officer who is most accessible, or the most free in his hospitality, has a decided advantage over the one whose attitude toward the scribe is more forbidding. It is a well-known fact that such men as Grant and Sherman were, during our Civil War, the subjects of most unjust animadversion, while soldiers whose names are even now forgotten, or who are remembered only as dismal failures, were proclaimed as the heroes of the battlefield, and presented to the country as most brilliant examples of military genius.

When, therefore, we find Mr. A. Henry Savage Landor, in his volumes entitled "China and the Allies," seeking every occasion to criticize the commander of the American troops in China, General Chaffee, we are disposed to ask what mistake the General made in his dealings with Mr. Landor, rather than what were his errors in handling his troops. The officer who takes the correspondent to his bosom may do no wrong in the eyes of that voracious chronicler, when precisely similar conduct on his part may subject him to the sharpest censure if he is held responsible for real or fancied slights or for neglect to accept a visitor from beyond the lines at his own valuation.

No attempt appears to have been made by Mr. Landor to ascertain from General Chaffee himself what necessities may have compelled a given line of action, and the constant criticism of the American general appears the more noteworthy from the disposition of the author to bestow upon others praise rather than blame, especially when he considers the conduct of his fellow-countrymen of Great Britain. Admiral Seymour failed with his relief expedition, but Mr. Landor very justly says that he never found one man who was not proud to have served under him. The British authorities (names mentioned) are, it is true, censured for not giving proper protection to their countrymen or countrywomen at Tongku, but on the whole, the vials of Mr. Landor's wrath are bottled up to be emptied on the head of General Chaffee. He is censured for not allowing his men to drink from the wells en route, and a harrowing picture is given of the sufferings thus entailed upon his troops. He is described as "shockingly unhappy" in securing a proper camping ground for his troops, and finally the charge is made that the Americans were prevented from being the first to capture the Forbidden City because the Russians took such offense at the manner in which a message from them was received by General Chaffee that they withdrew their supporting columns at the critical moment of battle; all of which is, if true, a most severe condemnation of those who would thus interfere with an important military movement because of a momentary pique. Having had his fling at General Chaffee, Mr. Landor does venture another and the correct explanation, which is to the effect that General Chaffee had received a request from the Legations to "stop firing at the Imperial City as it might offend the Chinese." A still further explanation is that the Russians showed no disposition to co-operate, and their help was not needed. In spite of this our author says: "The fact remains that a day which with a little more grit on the part of their general might have been notable in the history of the American fighting—a day which will always shine gloriously in the remembrance of those who saw how the brave American line officers and soldiers fought, and how they nearly reaped a magnificent victory, was spoiled within an ace of its crowning point by the lack of manners of one man."

The statements concerning General Chaffee are so clearly contrary to the fact, that they can do no harm where the truth is known, and they confirm the suspicion which has been already excited that for some of Mr. Landor's wonderful adventures in other and less known fields he may have drawn upon a too lively imagination. As no one but himself knows what did occur to him, the truth is not easy to establish.

The American officers under General Chaffee receive from Mr. Landor the praise which he withholds from their commander, who gets nothing but unjust censure and hostile criticism from him. The scaling of the Chinese Wall at Peking by about twenty Americans under Captain Crozier is described as a wonderful piece of work, doing much credit to the American boys. Such men as Captain Martin, Colonel Daggett, Major Quinton and Lieutenants Murphy and Burnside are officers we are told "whom any nation would be proud to possess, and men like poor Reilly deserve to live for ever in history." As for the soldiers of the 14th and 9th, "they could not have behaved more admirably. They were a marvel of pluck and ability."

Comparing the soldiers of different nationalities, we are told that the American was the type, with some slight improvements, of the soldier of the future. He

was a general and tactician in himself. He had a great deal of dash and courage, and much unconscious perception and natural intelligence. He did wonders in the Chinese campaign, and were he to possess a stronger physique and a healthier constitution, both of which he does all he can to ruin, he would probably be the best soldier in the world.

The line officers, too, were perfect gentlemen, and most business-like soldiers. They knew and did their work in a sensible, practical and excellent way, whenever of course, superior orders permitted them to do so. "Whether right or wrong," adds Mr. Landor here, "I cannot express the same heartfelt admiration for the American Commander, General Adna Chaffee."

Mr. Landor tells us that in the matter of looting, the American was no better and no worse than the other soldiers. Indeed, he was more destructive than others, carelessly handling or wantonly destroying objects of antique art which the Japanese handled with the most delicate consideration, whether he took them or left them. The looting itself is justified, this writer says, on the ground that the property taken would have been destroyed anyhow, and most of it was merely to obtain mementoes.

"The contempt of the American soldier for art," it is added, "has a redeeming point. His dry, if somewhat coarse, sense of humor, his extraordinary remarks on the things he touched and saw, and his composite oaths, in which no nation in the world, except the Chinese, can rival or equal him, made him an amusing study. From my own observation I can speak highly of the American as a soldier. He generally impressed one, nevertheless, as being a person disappointed in life and always on the lookout for a fortune. When he talked, money was his only topic, and when he could not talk of money he kept silent. When acclimatized, he became extremely popular with the other nations, and it was pleasant to see him chum, particularly with British Tommy. He was generous in his dealings with other soldiers, and when he got to know people, was quite affable, and had a pleasant word for everybody." The Americans were, as a rule, extremely humane, even at times extravagantly gracious toward the enemy.

Mr. Landor has certainly made a readable book; how fair it is, can be best judged by the extracts we publish here. He is a trained observer and writer, being already known as the author of "The Forbidden Land," "Alone with the Hairy Ainu," and "Corea, the Land of the Morning Calm." His work appears in two octavo volumes and the publishers, Scribner's Sons, New York, have done what they can to add to its value by numerous effective and interesting illustrations, and the beauty of letter press for which they are distinguished. The price of the book, \$7.50, may serve to indicate its character typographically. We have here probably as full an account of the Boxer movement as we are likely to get, and from one whose observations were made on the ground. Commencing at the beginning, the author tells us of the origin and character of the Boxers, describing the genesis of the name, etc. Their present outbreak is ascribed to the alarm occasioned by the reform edicts of the Emperor Kwang-Hsu, skillfully stimulated by the arts of the Buddhist monks, working upon ignorance and superstition. Like the Anting Anting fanatics of the Philippines, and the American believers in the marvels of faith cure, the Chinese Boxers were led to believe that they could ward off injuries and death by unquestioning faith. When their religious leaders were called to account for the injuries suffered, they answered, "It is not our fault. Those men died because they were not sufficiently initiated or because they did not have enough faith in our cause. Those who gave up all for the Ih-Kwo-Ch'uan came out of the battle without a scratch." As the large majority of those exposed to the dangers of bullets or disease escape alive, this reasoning is as conclusive in China as it is in America.

DECISIONS CONCERNING PROMOTIONS.

The Secretary of War has recently rendered two very important decisions referable to the appointment of Volunteer officers to the Regular Army. One of them will save many of the junior officers now in the Service from being ranked by Volunteers because of longer commissioned service. The act of Feb. 2 provides that no person appointed under its provisions shall be placed above another in the same grade with longer commissioned service, and nothing therein contained shall change the relative rank of officers already commissioned in the Regular Army. The Secretary holds that no officer appointed from the Volunteers can be placed above an officer who has been transferred from one arm of the Service to another with longer commissioned service, even where he is ranked by many officers on the lineal list who have not had as long commissioned service as the Volunteer. Among the first lieutenants of Cavalry D. Van Voorhis, who stands No. 117 on the lineal list, and who has two years, seven months and twenty-two days of commissioned service, will prevent any of the officers above him from losing rank by the appointment of Volunteers. All of the second lieutenants appointed to the Cavalry before the appointment of Volunteers rank from Feb. 2, and hence will have to take their chances as to being ranked. Most of them will fall back many numbers.

The Secretary holds that nothing in the Reorganization act makes it mandatory that any of the newly appointed lieutenants be given commissions as first lieutenants in the Artillery Corps. None of them will be so assigned.

Lieut. D. T. Moore, of the Artillery Corps, recently transferred from the Infantry, stands No. 7 on the lineal list of second lieutenants of Artillery, and has to his credit two years, three months and two days of commissioned service. Owing to his high rank on the list he will not save many of the present second lieutenants in the Artillery Corps from being ranked by Volunteers with long commissioned service. Near the bottom of the list of first lieutenants of Infantry W. P. Coleman has two years, three months and twenty-seven days commissioned service. Lieutenant Coleman is at present No. 351 on the lineal list, and will save many of the officers who are above him but who have shorter terms of commissioned service. 2d Lieut. C. H. Whipple, Jr., of the Infantry, now No. 63 on the lineal list, has two years, six months and one day of commissioned service. He will save many officers above him.

The next one-sixth promotions in the Artillery Corps resulting from the decision of the Secretary of War to increase as rapidly as possible that arm to its maximum as authorized will take place about July 15. The last report of the enlistments received at the War Department was dated June 22, and showed that since May 8, the date of the last one-sixth promotions, the total increase in the enlisted strength of the Artillery has been 1,240 men. The enlistments for the corps are now averaging 175 a week. By Dec. 1 of this year it is believed that the entire increase will have been made and all the promotions announced. This will be gratifying news to the Artillery Corps.

OFFICERING THE ARMY.

The War Department is engaged upon a work of great importance to the future Army of the United States, and, therefore, of very great importance to the country, namely, that of providing officers below the grade of captain. Under the law these appointments may be made from three sources: from the Volunteer officers eligible as first and second lieutenants, from the enlisted men of the ranks eligible as second lieutenants and from civil life to the same grade. We were very glad to be able to publish last week a list of appointments from the ranks, and congratulate these young men who have stood the test of service and a severe examination and shown themselves worthy of the respect and confidence of their superior officers and the appointing power.

It was at first thought that the Volunteer officers would apply in such numbers as to render it necessary to especially reserve a number of vacancies for the successful candidates from the line. But some of these officers have shown no inclination to remain in the Service, while the showing made by candidates at the examinations has been so indifferent, and the consequent failures so numerous, that a policy of great leniency was announced as necessary; the examining boards were instructed to be generous, and a special board of officers was appointed in Washington to revise the examination papers of all officers who had failed to qualify. As a means of equalizing the ratings of the different boards this is a just measure and may result in a few additional appointments. It was very desirable, however, that this leniency should not extend too far, not only that unfit appointments might be avoided, but that a fair showing might be given to that at least equally worthy if smaller class, the young men in the ranks of the Regular Army who have served two years and successfully passed a more rigid examination than that of the Volunteer officers, without asking or receiving any favors.

The superior rating of many in this class as compared with that of the Volunteer officers is easily accounted for when it is remembered that the Volunteers were, as a rule, appointed without any examination as to their qualifications, while among those who entered the ranks through failure to receive commissions, were many young men of education and good social standing, who were sufficiently well assured of their qualifications in the first place, before they availed themselves of this practical and honorable means provided under the law for securing their appointments. The appointment of these young men at the present time does something to uplift the Army, and the example of this class of men in the ranks has no doubt a wholesome and encouraging effect. Though our present word is for the young men who have just been appointed from the ranks, we do not overlook the fact that there are many fine officers among the Volunteers, and the Government is fortunate in having so much excellent material to draw upon.

The Board of Naval Officers composed of Comdr. J. E. Pillsbury, Civil Engineer F. O. Maxson and Naval Constructor Wm. Baxter, appointed June 13 to investigate the delay in the construction of the dry dock at the Boston Navy Yard, has made its report to the Navy Department. They found that the contractor has forfeited his contract and would recommend that it be rescinded but for the loss of time involved in making a new contract. Still the board is strongly of the opinion that unless the contractors complete a certain specified amount of work by the end of the present season, the contract should be immediately forfeited. There was a delay of seven days in removing the Wabash from the site of the dock for which the Government was responsible and a delay of about three and one-half months due to the accidental breaking of the cofferdam. For all the other delays the contractors are responsible. The plan of the dock has not been changed as charged.

THE FUTURE OF THE LANCE.

Articles dealing with the relative value of the sword and the lance for cavalry appear with the utmost regularity in the Continental military journals. In every country there seems to be a powerful opposition which aims at the alteration of the existing mode, and the arguments adduced by one party in favor of restraining or doing away with "la reine des armes blanches" are subjected to fierce criticism by the other, who are ready to support their opinions by unlimited references to military history. In course of time official opinion on this, as on most other military matters, has swung from one extreme to another, but with the exception of Germany and England, there is little doubt that the modern tendency is to do away with the lance altogether. Thus, in Russia the lance has always been regarded as the weapon until recent years. Now of the 119 regular cavalry regiments none are lancers, though the 58 dragoon regiments carry a short bayonet for use with the carbine, dismounted. Of the 53 Cossack regiments only 38 have the lance and then only in the front rank; and the same is the case with the cavalry of the guard. An article entitled "Lance or Sword" appeared recently in a Russian journal, comparing the views held in the different armies regarding this question and the conclusion came to by the writer was that at present it must be left undecided.

The author quoted the opinion expressed before the Commission on Equipment as far back as 1880: "As far as attack is concerned it is comparatively unimportant how cavalry is armed. One thing is certain, that a regiment of bad horsemen and unsteady in the ranks, however armed, would be swept away by the rapid charge of a determined opponent, even though the latter carried no weapons at all." Another writer on cavalry, De Witte, prophesies that the prevailing fashion in this matter of armament will assuredly go on changing and that if the Russian cavalry were to introduce the lance, the Germans would in all probability do away with it. The "Civil and Military Gazette" thinks that the war in South Africa may materially affect the armament of the British and Native cavalry, but to what extent remains to be seen, as little indication of the effect of the lessons learned has yet leaked out from the London War Office. Defenders of the lance in England have come to the front recently with the explanation that whatever shortcomings have been noted in the use of it in South Africa, they were fairly attributable to the condition of the horses, which prevented a fair trial of this weapon by rendering close pursuit of a retreating enemy impossible. It might well be considered also that the Boers would be a poor enemy with which to demonstrate the value of the lance since they fight on the shoot-and-get-away principle, only rarely tarrying long enough to give the British lancers a chance to do execution such as they wrought at Elandslaagte at the opening of the war.

HAZARDS IN WAR AND PEACE.

In one respect the Boer war turns out to have been far less costly for England than was generally expected. As this is the conclusion of a distinguished British contemporary, we are not disposed to quarrel with it, although there has been lingering in the outside world for some time the belief that Mr. Kruger's prediction that the war would "stagger humanity" had been in a measure realized. Radical members in Parliament have spoken so airily about "70,000 casualties" that the Opposition press has translated this, with partisan loyalty, into the "loss of many tens of thousands of valuable lives," these round numbers appealing with great force to the Man in the Street, and to the rural reader who knows little about great aggregations of men and lets his mind riot in all sorts of horrible conjectures based on the big figures. Analysis of the returns, however, as made some time ago before the latest casualties were reported, shows a casualty list, not of 70,000, but of about 50,000, including wounded, of whom the vast proportion have returned to duty, while the number of deaths, excluding those of the missing "who may be presumed to be dead," amounts to, not many tens of thousands, but to between four and five thousand.

The "Civil and Military Gazette," figuring on fifteen months of real war, for the later strife has been guerrilla fighting, and an army of 260,000 in Africa, points out with much satisfaction that actuarial calculations show that 1,700 deaths would have occurred among an equal number of ordinary civilians at home during that period, and, of course, a larger percentage among men engaged in any of the professions scheduled as "hazardous" by the insurance companies. But leaving these out of the question, it says, the chance which the British soldiers had of being killed in South Africa amounted to no more than 2½ times the risk they would have incurred in barracks in England. Thus stated, the mortality seems small enough, but what must be borne in mind is that during short periods, say a few hours at a time during the war, almost every man has had to run risks many hundred times as great as those of ordinary life, and that a half hour's brush with the enemy carries a concentrated danger which would mean certain death to every man concerned if it lasted twenty-four hours. These are the perils, coming by fits and starts, it has well been observed, that make war a game so trying to the nerves.

NELSON APPLETON MILES, LL.D.

The Providence, R. I., "Journal" gives an account of the 133d commencement exercises at Brown University, held on June 19, at which Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles received the degree of LL.D. General Miles was introduced by President Faunce, and was received with cheers, the audience also rising and singing "America." General Miles, addressing the graduating class, said, in part:

"The alumni of this University have been conspicuous among that grand phalanx of eminent scholars, philosophers, statesmen and patriotic citizens who have adorned our history. They have blazed the way for the millions who crowd the road to knowledge and happiness. Fortunate, indeed, are those who have been graduated at this University, and I congratulate again those who have passed under its beneficent influence and instruction, and are now about to enter the sphere of life's duties and responsibilities. In the vicissitudes and temp-

tations of life you will meet many allurements, and discouragements, yet the example of those who have gone before you and the influence of this temple of learning should ever guide and sustain you.

"In the struggle of life you will find many perplexing duties and responsibilities, but one of the most important is the duty and responsibility of honest and loyal citizenship. Have the courage at all times to speak the truth and defend the right. Your country will require your earnest devotion and your unqualified patriotism.

"In the pursuit of your honorable ambition I wish you every success and prosperity. I trust that each day of your life-work may be influenced and governed by the most earnest and steadfast devotion to true principles, and that your lives may be so full of usefulness that the results will prove a blessing to yourselves and contribute to the perpetuity and glory of your country."

Among other speakers was Gen. Francis James Lippitt, the oldest graduate of Brown University, who has played a distinguished part in political and military affairs. President Faunce announced that the friends of Prof. William Whitman Bailey have purchased and presented to the University the herbarium of 6,000 specimens which Professor Bailey has been collecting for over thirty years.

THE TROUBLE AT GUAM.

A barrel of whisky—which has before now destroyed the peace of more than one community—now figures in press advices from Guam as having stirred up the 150 sailors and marines there against Comdr. Seaton Schroeder, U. S. N., Governor of the Island. A barrel of whisky was stolen, it appears, from the hospital stores. The worst of it was, the barrel was the last one in store. Governor Schroeder, failing to find the thief, is said to have lined all the men up on the plaza, severely censured them in a speech, and punished them with confinement in the barracks and withdrawal of liberty after taps. Opinions may differ as to the punishment. Certainly when Captain Leary, U. S. N., was governor it would have been a pleasure to hear a speech from so felicitous and poetic a speaker, even if it had been of a reprimanding nature. On May 5 Governor Schroeder issued an order in which he execrated the members of the garrison, calling attention to the "hoodlumism and lawlessness" that appeared to be rampant among the men. In this order the naval governor referred to numerous instances of terrorism, theft, gambling and drunkenness among the men which had discredited the Americans in the eyes of the islanders, and appealed to the marines for a denunciation of the offenders. In the meantime the Governor ordered the garrison confined to the barracks pending the production of evidence as to the guilty parties. A subsequent order was issued by the Governor on May 14 in which he applauded the promptitude with which evidence in regard to the ring-leaders had been produced. The men implicated were put on trial by court-martial on charges of insubordination.

The drastic measures taken by Commander Schroeder to enforce his authority in the island of Guam is indicated by this order just made public:

Order No. 4, U. S. Naval Station, Guam, May 5, 1901. First—The attention of the command of this station is directed to the hoodlumism and lawlessness which are rampant in it.

Second—It is not necessary to mention all the instances of terrorism, theft, gambling and drunkenness which have brought the United States forces into disrepute among the people of this island. But there is reason for alluding to the theft a few weeks ago of a barrel of whiskey from the naval hospital that was the last and sole supply of the medical department for medical purposes. An officer on duty here has since then been so reduced by climatic fever that a certain amount of whiskey was considered necessary to keep him from utter prostration. Fortunately a small supply was obtained from a passing vessel. Had that accidental supply not been forthcoming and had that officer succumbed, his death would have rested upon the heads of the scoundrels who committed the theft. There are many who know who those thieves are, but they apparently have not the courage to denounce them; they are afraid. This gang operates in the United States uniform, although not always in the uniform of their own corps. Their latest victim is an enlisted man in the battalion, from whom they have now stolen clothing and over \$600 in Mexican silver.

Third—For the present, and until further orders, all enlisted men in this station shall live in the barracks provided for them, and no liberty shall be granted after taps. Commanding officers of posts will provide the necessary number of sentries to enforce this order, and will direct the officers of the day to have the roll called in any or all of the barracks whenever there may seem to be reason for it, even if that be at every fifteen minutes during the night.

Fourth—The many honorable men of the command, men who do not steal, nor gamble, nor get drunk, are invited to bestir themselves. When they shall have attained to real manhood's estate and decided to take courage and put a stop to these practices by bringing the offenders to light, then reputations under a cloud may be cleared, and the command become a source of pride, instead of being a source of shame to their officers and a disgrace to their country and to their uniform. Until then, and while the guilty remain unconvicted, none are innocent.

SEATON SCHROEDER,
Commander, U. S. N., Governor.

In a patriotic speech at the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the State University at Athens, Ga., June 18, Judge Emory Speer of the United States District Court, Southern Division of Georgia, paid a glowing tribute to our Navy and Army. Describing the achievements of the Oregon, he asked: "What American is there whose heart does not leap with pride when he recalls the achievements of the Oregon? Well might that gallant English admiral, Lord Charles Beresford, exclaim: 'No navy on earth has a better ship, and no ship in existence has such a record.' And let it not be forgotten that the officers and men of our Navy are worthy of the ships they man. I may add that the ages do not afford anything comparable to the spectacle of two American fleets within little more than a month fighting two great battles on opposite sides of the earth, in each destroying every ship of the enemy and changing the map of the world with but the loss

of one American sailor. Speaking of our Army in China, Judge Speer said: "No punitive expeditions, carrying fire and sword to ignorant villagers, have borne the Stars and Stripes, and in their bearing to the helpless Chinese our gallant Regulars have proven anew that the bravest are the tenderest, the loving are the daring."

One of the features of the jubilee convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, held in Boston June 17, was the presentation of the Army and Navy work. Col. Curtis Guild, Jr., U. S. V., Boston, presided, and made an address on association work in the Army and Navy, as he had seen it in Cuba during the war with Spain. He was followed by Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U. S. A., who spoke in the highest terms of commendation of the work of the association in Cuba and the Philippines, where he had an opportunity to see its practical side. He was followed by Rear Admiral F. J. Higginson, U. S. N., and Rear Admiral Watson, U. S. N. They spoke warmly of the work of the association in the Navy, both having come into personal contact with it. Mrs. E. A. McAlpin, of Sing Sing, N. Y., president of the Women's Auxiliary of the International Committee, spoke of "Woman's Work for Soldiers and Sailors." Many times during the evening allusion was made to the building for sailors in process of erection at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which is being erected by the Women's Auxiliary, but which, as is generally known, is the gift of Miss Helen Gould. Capt. A. V. Wadhams, U. S. N., followed, making an admirable address on association work in the Navy and in foreign missionary lands. The meeting closed with an address by Naval Constructor Richmond Pearson Hobson, U. S. N.

Adjutant General Corbin, U. S. A., who left San Francisco this week for the Philippines, expects to be absent about one hundred days, and will spend about forty days in touring the islands. Speaking just before his departure General Corbin said: "I will see all the troops in the islands and visit all important posts. President McKinley, I understand, while desiring to give General Chaffee all the troops he needs, is anxious to dispense with all the men there who are not actually required in the work of government. We have been bringing back many Volunteers for some time. The question now is, can we further reduce the number of troops in the Philippines and yet not cripple our power to maintain peace in the island, and not invite further trouble? This matter is an important one, and we can act to better purpose by having an intelligent knowledge of the situation in the islands. This knowledge can best be obtained by personal inquiry."

It is believed at the War Department that all of the Volunteers will have reached this country by the last day of June, although it may be possible that a few of the troops will be delayed and will have to be mustered out at sea. Under the law the Volunteer Army must cease to exist on June 30, and on that day many officers of the Regular Army, holding Volunteer commissions, will return to their Regular rank. Captain Howze, Lieutenant Colonel Allen of the Signal Corps, and Lieutenant Colonel Crowder of the Judge Advocate General's Department were appointed brigadier generals from June 19, and will be discharged on the last of the month. Other appointments are to be made for the few days. Major D. L. Brainard of the Subsistence Department, who was for so many months the Chief Commissary of the then Department of the Pacific, and of whose services too much cannot be said in praise, is mentioned as likely to receive one of these appointments. Major Brainard's services have been of the highest order of merit, and he well deserves recognition of this sort. Not only did he perform all the arduous duties of Chief Commissary during the earlier days of the insurrection without any criticism, but he temporarily lost his health on account of overwork, and was only ordered home when it appeared that if he remained in the Philippines he probably could not live. We hope Major Brainard will receive the appointment, which is so urgently recommended by Commissary General Weston.

In reply to a letter sent to Admiral Winfield Scott Schley by State Corps Inspector Col. James S. Long, of the National Army of Spanish War Veterans, at the request of Capt. John F. Dwyer, of the Gloucester Naval Command of Brooklyn, N. Y., Admiral Schley sent a letter, dated June 23, at 65 West 68th street, New York City, in which he says: "My Dear Colonel—It is most difficult, indeed, for me to find words with which to convey to my comrades of the Gloucester Naval Command, No. 17, Spanish War Veterans of Brooklyn, how sincerely I appreciate the honor they have done me, or how deeply their unanimous election of me to honorary membership has touched me. The comradeship growing out of equal exposure to the perils of war has been in all ages held sacred, and I hold it in high honor to have been deemed worthy of the great distinction of honorary membership in an organization of my comrades who shared equally with me the dangers of that July day in '98 off Santiago, and who deserve as much credit as myself for the blessed work they did for flag and country on that historic day. Touching the matter of your reference to a medal, I have always believed that nations ought of right to perpetuate the great events of their history rather than those of the lives of participants, and leave to the judicial calm of historic judgment to perpetuate in bronze those who may have honored themselves by deeds of honor wrought for home, for flag, for country. No, my maxim has been steadfastly, through nearly a half century of service, my country first, last and all the time, after my love of God."

The report of Lieut. M. F. Hanna, Acting Commissioner of Schools in Cuba, shows that the increase of schools was from 312 in December, 1900, to 3,313 in August, 1900. The general school law now operating is modeled after Ohio's school law. At present all teachers are Cubans but are poorly equipped for their duties. Of 172,273 pupils enrolled the average attendance is 123,362. The teachers number 1,456 men and 2,127 women. For four months the total cost of maintaining the schools was \$304,612.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDALS.

The Secretary of the Navy has finally approved the designs for the Distinguished Service Medal and the West Indian Naval Medal, as recommended by the Board of Awards of the Navy. For several weeks the Navy Department has been engaged in considering the many propositions submitted, but has finally selected a medal design. Like the Manila medal, which bears a likeness of Admiral Dewey, the West Indian medal will bear on one side Rear Admiral Sampson's profile. At the Navy Department the fact is emphasized that this medal is for service with the North Atlantic Squadron during the Spanish-American War, and is not, as has so often been stated, exclusively for service at Santiago. On the reverse side of the medal will appear the figures of the three types of men who contributed so much to the successes of the North Atlantic Squadron. The man behind the gun is shown in the act



THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.

of sighting a rapid-firing gun; behind him is the young, smooth-faced officer directing the fire, and in the rear is the marine, ready for any emergency. This is the suggestion of Secretary Long himself, although the design was made by Robert Skerrett of the Bureau of Construction and Repair. The figures in the design



are sufficiently suggestive, but they show the lack of that indescribable grace which distinguishes the work of the best artists, and which ought to be at the service of the Government for such work as this. Indeed, it is not necessary to go beyond the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to find it.

TRIAL OF THE WISCONSIN.

The Navy Department has received the official report of the final trial of the battleship Wisconsin. The report, which is dated San Francisco, June 21, 1901, speaks in the highest terms of praise of the qualities exhibited by the battleship during her recent trial. The average speed of the vessel for two hours under natural draught was 15.8 knots per hour. The total indicated horse power was 7,790. The main engines on the starboard side showed 3,783 horse power and those on the port side 3,857 horse power.

The board announces that all the unfinished work reported by the preliminary trial board has been completed in accordance with the requirements of the specifications with the exception of finally adjusting the power of the turret-turning motors of the forward turret. The few items on the work of changes reported uncompleted by the first board, and which are still uncompleted, the board attributes to the absence of the vessel from the Union Iron Works and to the subsequent labor troubles, over which the contractors had no control. The uncompleted work in ordnance, as listed in the report of the preliminary board, has been satisfactorily completed, and there are no other defects of workmanship in the installation for which the contractors should be held responsible. The speed requirements for supply of ammunition were not attained, but the deficiency was due to the handling force being insufficient and inexperienced; but the mechanical appliances are fully capable of handling ammunition at the required speed under proper conditions.

The board reports: "The battery of the vessel was sufficiently fired to prove to the board that the guns, gun carriages and their fittings and appurtenances work properly, and the vessel is sufficiently strong to stand the shock caused by firing." The telephone system does not work, and is entirely inefficient as a means of interior communication. The tests of the search lights showed that they fell short by several thousand yards of the requirements of the Department. The board says, however, that the atmosphere was hazy at the time the tests were made.

In regard to the engineer department of the Wisconsin the board reports that the engines, boilers, appurtenances and spare parts are in conformity with the contract, drawings and specifications, except in a few minor matters, to which attention is called. "The condition of the boilers is not entirely satisfactory to the board. From the history of their service and from present appearance it is evident that the best of work-

manship has not been secured in their building. Five of the eight boilers have had, and still have, numerous leaks at stay bolts in back connections at furnace overlap seams, also in back connections and at ends of the lower main stays over furnaces, both front and back. The fact that the three remaining boilers have no such serious leaks, although performing the same duty, shows that the defect does not lie in the design, and the board is of the opinion that the faults are directly attributable to inferior workmanship at these points. The contractors should be required to go thoroughly over this work and place the boilers in a satisfactory condition as soon as possible."

THE CASE OF PAYMASTER MARTIN.

The court which met at the League Island Navy Yard to try Paymaster John R. Martin, of the Navy, on the charge of "conduct tending to the destruction of good morals" has made its report to the Navy Department, and recommended that the officer be reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy. The Secretary's letter to Paymaster Martin follows, in full:

June 24.
Sir.—The general court martial before which you were recently tried at the Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., found you guilty of "violation of Section 1383, Revised Statutes of the United States," and sentenced you "to be reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy."

The proceedings, findings and sentence of the court have been approved, subject to the qualifications contained in the following remarks, which will be embraced in the general court martial order in your case, and are regarded as a compliance with the requirement of the sentence that you be reprimanded.

The sentence does not appear to be adequate to the nature of the offense, which is a plain and flagrant violation of a very salutary provision of law with which every officer is assumed to be familiar. The court has, in disregard of a regulation (Article 1840, Paragraph 4) made in pursuance of the authority conferred upon the Secretary of the Navy by statute, stricken from the charge the words that characterize your offense, although you had already pleaded guilty of "scandalous conduct." The Department gives full weight to your good record. You are, however, guilty of a serious offense, committed in violation of law and regulation. The acts charged were, in fact, an appropriation to your own use of public money held by you in trust. It was not even the case of money due you but not yet payable. Had you died or otherwise left the Service there would have been a shortage. That you had resources or funds elsewhere at your command to make it good is of no consequence.

You refer to certain of the advances as "trivial." A breach of financial trust or a misuse of public funds is never trivial. You also state that "overpayments to officers have been the rule rather than the exception throughout the Service." If so—and the Department is advised that it is not so—you are hereby notified that such practice must stop at once. Nothing can be more demoralizing and conducive to fraud and defalcation than to open the door, ever so slightly, to such misuse of funds. Every Paymaster, every officer, must understand this. If rigorous action were not taken in your case the entire Service might infer that such violations and abuses are winked at. The Department cannot understand how any paymaster with a proper sense of his duty can thus put to his own use the money of the Government. If \$500 be misapplied, then \$5,000; and the next step is embezzlement, which, indeed might have been charged in this case.

Your previous good character and reputation cannot for a moment be regarded as a justification of your misconduct. It may be, and is, considered by the Department in judging of your motive, but not in its condemnation of your offense.

You are hereby released from arrest and restored to duty, and will acknowledge the receipt of this communication.

Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

The question as to whether the midshipmen who were in the Naval Academy during the Civil War are entitled to count their experience on practice cruises, during which they were subject to an encounter with the enemy, as war service has been the occasion of much heartburning in connection with claims to admission to the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. As the United States Supreme Court has decided, in opposition to the rulings of the Treasury Department, that the period of instruction at the Military Academy is to be counted as service in the Army, analogy would appear to favor those who claim credit for war service for the period spent at the Naval Academy from 1861 to 1865. The question as to what officers are affected by Sec. 11 of the Naval Personnel bill providing for the promotion or retirement of "any officer of the Navy with a creditable record who served during the Civil War," is also affected by this question. The retirement of Commander Richard Rush, July 7, 1899, with the rank of captain was determined by his claim that he served during the Civil War, in the summer of 1864, as a cadet in the practice ship cruising in search of a Confederate vessel. This is the ground on which Park Benjamin and others base their claim to admission to the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. Comdr. Robert T. Jasper, U. S. N., who was retired Sept. 21, 1899, without increase of rank, goes beyond them in claiming that his position as a midshipman at the Academy during the Civil War entitles him to the credit for war service without regard to the question as to whether or not he assumed the risk of war. There can be no doubt that the only safe and consistent position to be assumed is that service during a period of war by an officer subject to the orders of the military or naval authorities, to go where he is sent, or to stay where he is put, is war service within the meaning of law. To attempt to establish any other ruling is to involve the authorities in endless inconsistencies. As long ago as the time of King David it was made "a statute and ordinance in Israel" that, "as his part is that goeth down to the battle, so shall his part be that tarrieth by the stuff; they shall part alike."

SPIKING THE ENEMY'S GUNS.

(From the New York Evening Post.)

To the Editor of the "Evening Post:"

Sir—I enclose herewith extract from your editorial of yesterday on the civil service, in which you say that there is not a branch of the Government, except the Department of State, in its relations to the higher officers of the diplomatic service, in which outrages hardly less flagrant have not been committed and exposed during the past four years. (The reference is to the appointment of A. H. Washburn as counsel of the Treasury Department before the Board of United States General Appraisers.)

Will you advise me of any instance, and all instances, of the sort above described, in the Navy Department? If you shall point me to such, I shall be very glad to

make proper acknowledgment, and unless you do so I take for granted you will be happy to do the same.

JOHN D. LONG.

Washington, June 22.

(The Navy Department under Secretary Long has made a record for observance of civil-service reform principles which should have led the "Evening Post" to make an exception of this branch of the Government when it remarked, the other day, that flagrant outrages had been committed everywhere during the past four years, except in the Department of State in its relations to the higher offices in the diplomatic service. Mr. Long has just given a fresh proof of his fidelity to the merit system. Ever since the Naval Academy at Annapolis was founded, applicants for cadetships have been examined by a board of naval officers sitting there, and many poor but deserving young men have been compelled to decline appointments because they could not bear the expense of the journey in case of their rejection. The Secretary of the Navy has now endorsed a plan by which the Civil Service Commission will hereafter conduct examinations at the homes of candidates, and thus everybody will have a fair show. Mr. Long was known as a champion of civil-service reform before he entered the Cabinet, and we are glad to call attention to this new evidence that he still believes in it.—Ed. "Evening Post.")

EXPLOSION AT MARE ISLAND.

The New York "Tribune" of June 22 reproduces a remarkable photograph of the explosion of the powder magazine at the Mare Island Navy Yard at 6 a. m. on June 5, in which half a million dollars' worth of Government explosives went up in smoke. An enterprising photographer who happened to be up early secured an excellent snap shot of the gigantic cloud of gas, several miles high, from a point near Vallejo, Cal., one and a half miles from the scene of the explosion.

This picture is perhaps unique, for the gas was chiefly that from smokeless powder, which lasted only a few moments. Showing the enormous height to which the column ascended, it explains clearly why no greater damage was done to the surroundings. The magazine was a stone structure, with walls nearly five feet thick, covered by a light roof. The building measured 150 by 50 feet. It contained 300 tons of powder, most of it the new smokeless variety made since the Spanish War, costing \$1,800 a ton, with a small quantity of old brown powder, valued at \$500 a ton. It was apparently ignited by spontaneous combustion, fortunately at an hour when no workmen or keepers were near, and beyond a slight initial shock and rumbling, was noiseless. The roof was shattered and lifted so high that a large section of it fell at Vallejo, more than two miles away. The quick destruction of the roof, releasing the gases from confinement, had the effect of converting the magazine into a huge mortar, with muzzle vertical, and its entire charge was blown straight up, igniting as it went. After the photograph was taken, buildings surrounding the magazine ignited, and the white cloud was replaced by black smoke. Fire engines from the navy yard and from Vallejo and many tugboats got the fire under control in an hour and extinguished it in course of the day.

A DEWEY WRECK RAISED.

On May 4, at Cavite, P. I., a large cheering crowd witnessed the towing of the resurrected Spanish gunboat, the Marques del Duero, from her bed on the bottom to the dry dock. The vessels in the bay dipped their flags and their sailors lined the shrouds and shouted their greeting. The raising of this vessel occurred on the morning of May 1, three years subsequent to Dewey's sinking of the Spanish fleet. The Marques del Duero lay the farthest in the bay of the sunken vessels, with the exception of one. She appeared to be in good condition, especially below water, where she had suffered but little. Her hull and machinery were in splendid shape.

The Duero was an 800-ton gun-boat with twin screws and a light battery. She was built in France in 1887. Her guns were dismantled previous to her being raised. Contractor W. H. Hoffman, who is raising the wrecks, expects to have several other vessels soon placed alongside the Duero. "Operations are now proceeding on the Bulusan," said the Manila "Times," of May 8, "and work will shortly be begun on the Don Antonio de Ulloa."

NAVY'S HUNT FOR DERELICTS.

The editor of the "Marine Journal" has received a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, John D. Long, showing that the vessels of Uncle Sam have been busy trying to keep the coast clear of derelicts since Jan. 1. Secretary Long says that in all cases when derelicts were reported on the coast wrecking tugs were immediately sent from the nearest navy yard to investigate the reported obstructions, under the command of a competent officer, and in each case search was diligent. "Where the wrecks were not found," he says, "it is probable they were floating and had been borne out of the neighborhood by the many currents along the coast. In some cases the only visible portion of the reported wrecks was said to be a single spar protruding from the water about five feet, making it well nigh impossible to discover it until within a few yards, especially with any sea on."

The Naval Board of Construction is now considering in connection with the plans to be submitted to Congress for two battleships and two armored cruisers, the battery question, and therefore the superposed turret is once again the most important matter before the officials of the Navy Department. The Board has now several plans before it for the batteries for these proposed ships. It is said at the Department that one of these, which is receiving consideration by the members of the board, calls for the most powerful main battery ever proposed for a warship built for this country. It embraces four 12-inch and six 10-inch guns, two fore and one aft, each containing two twelves and two eights, and six ordinary turrets, three to the broadside, each containing two eights. Whether or not this will be accepted remains for the future to decide. Notwithstanding the understanding that the superposed turret has been adopted by the Navy, it is very doubtful whether the board will finally recommend its adoption for the proposed vessels. Of the members of the board it is stated that two are decided in favor of the turret, but it is also stated that three are either opposed to it or are, for the present, undecided. In an event it is believed that the final vote on the matter will be a close one.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The British turbine torpedo boat Viper has attained a speed of 30 1-2 knots, but with an enormous expenditure of coal.

A new self-righting and self-bailing life boat is to be tried in the Navy. Two of the boats are to be tried on vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron.

The annual returns of the shipping tonnage which passed through the Suez Canal last year show a material decline in British tonnage. This is attributed to the troubles in South Africa and China. The percentage of British vessels and tonnage was 56.2 and 57.6 respectively, as compared with 64 and 66.6 in 1899. The German vessels and tonnage passing through the canal were 13.4 and 15.1 respectively as compared with 10.7 and 10.8 during the preceding year. There were slight increases in the percentages of French, Dutch, Austrian, Russian and Japanese vessels and tonnage.

The Russian Government have placed an order in Germany for a craft designed to combat torpedo-boat destroyers. This vessel is to attain a speed of 25 knots on a twelve hours' continuous trial, and is to have a citadel of 2-inch Krupp armor, within which will be mounted six guns to fire with great rapidity 44-pound projectiles, as well as eight guns firing 3-pound shot, and two Maxims, while there will be six tubes for discharging torpedoes. Her length is to be 300 feet; displacement, 3,000 tons; I. H. P., 17,000.

Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour, before leaving the China station, has given a challenge cup, to be held annually by the ship on the station making the best score at the prize firing. In the conditions he points out that on almost all stations challenge cups are in existence for rifle shooting, and he hopes that the cup he has now presented for heavy gun firing will foster such a spirit of emulation among ships as to raise the standard of practice. In future, instead of the right of the line being taken by the men of the flagship at all parades on shore, or when a brigade is landed, that place will be occupied by the ship which carries the Seymour challenge cup.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" of India, while entirely at fault in matters concerning British warships, is not so well informed when British yachts are in question. In a recent issue it implies that Shamrock I. was beaten in 1899 by the light winds, which did not give her a chance to show her speed against the Columbia, but the final race was sailed in a 25-mile breeze, in a lumpy sea that covered the racers with spray. Lipton's boat was then beaten more than six minutes.

The United States and Chilean Claims Commission has decided against the claim of the owners of the Itata for \$250,000 damages for her seizure by the U. S. S. Charleston in 1891. The Commission decide that the action of the Charleston was justifiable, and that the owners have already recovered judgment for the loss suffered against the Government of Chile, the provisional government of that country having voluntarily placed the Itata at the disposal of the United States.

The schedule of the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., for the week ending June 29, 1901, was as follows: June 24, Monday, 9:30, Committees 2 and 4, war game; Committees 1 and 3, tactical studies; 11:45, explanation of war charts, Major Haines. June 25, 9:30, Committees 1 and 3, war games; Committees 2 and 4, problem; 11:45, "Hygiene," Surg. Henry G. Beyer, U. S. N. June 26, 9:30, all committees, law solutions; 11:45, "Hygiene," Surg. Henry G. Beyer, U. S. N. June 27, 9:30, Committees 1 and 3, problem; Committees 2 and 4, war games; 11:45, "Hygiene," Surg. Henry G. Beyer, U. S. N. June 28, 9:30, all committees, law solutions; 11:45, "Hygiene," Surg. Henry G. Beyer, U. S. N. June 29, 9:30, strategic game.

The Cologne "Gazette" gives an interesting account of what happened on board the German battleship Kaiser Friedrich III when she grounded on the Aldergrund, a shoal in the North Sea. The petroleum residuum used as liquid fuel was stored in the bilge, the ship being double bottomed. The damage to the outer bottom allowed the water to come in at four different places in sufficient quantities to float the oil into the stokeholds, where it ignited. On the first alarm the ship's company promptly closed all doors and ports so as to render the upper part of the vessel watertight, and by this means she was kept afloat. The stokers devoted all their attention to extinguishing the fires, and also to flooding the magazines, as there was great danger of their being reached by the flames from the burning oil. Six of the boilers were damaged, but when all danger was over it was found possible to raise sufficient steam in the undamaged boilers to carry the vessel into port. Shortly after the Kaiser Friedrich's arrival in port the German Emperor, accompanied by the Empress and by Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, paid a visit of nearly three hours to the dry dock at Kiel in order to inspect the vessel. His majesty addressed the assembled crew, and praised the courage and discipline they had displayed on the occasion of the accident. He conferred decorations on several of the officers, engineers, and stokers, including the commander, Captain Thiele, and one of the ship's crew, who, at the risk of his life, flooded the ammunition magazines in order to prevent the fire, caused by the ignition of the "masut," from reaching them.

The naval cadets on the U. S. S. Indiana were in Newport News last week inspecting the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry-dock Company's works, taking notes and absorbing as much practical knowledge as was possible at such short notice. The Indiana will visit the prominent shipyards on the Atlantic seaboard during the next few weeks and will return to Annapolis by the first of September.

The action of Secretary Long in approving the recommendations of the board appointed to investigate the fire-proof wood question for naval construction, is favorably commented on by those cognizant of the situation. Much misinformation has been printed in regard to fire-proof wood, and the findings of the board in question will save to the Government a large sum of money and incidentally increase the efficiency of our ships of war.

The contract for the construction of the new copper-smith shop at the League Island Navy Yard has been awarded to the well-known Chicago firm of L. L. Leach & Son. This shop will also include a brass foundry, and the erection of the building will be begun without delay.

The Bureau of Equipment has completed its plans for a large coaling station and fuel warehouse at Boston, and bids have been opened for the construction of the extensive plant contemplated. Inasmuch as the bidding ran all the way from \$345,000, as a maximum, to \$109,000, as a minimum, the Department will require some time before an award can be made. The plant here under advisement will be among the most complete under control of the Navy Department.

The submarine torpedo boat Holland has arrived at Newport, R. I., and will be given up to experimental

work during the approaching drills and exercises to be carried out under the auspices of the War College and the North Atlantic Squadron.

The Navy Department has accepted the torpedo boat Shubrick from the W. R. Trigg Company, subject to the usual final trials within five months of the date of the preliminary acceptance. It is the intention of the Department that the Shubrick shall form a member of the torpedo flotilla which is to be attached to the North Atlantic Squadron for the summer maneuvers in the neighborhood of Newport.

The Wisconsin, having completed the work required at the Bremerton Naval Station, has sailed from that point for San Francisco. On account of insufficient draft of water the Wisconsin cannot go up to the Mare Island Navy Yard but will be prepared for commission at the works of the contractors.

The naval authorities have concluded to institute condemnation proceedings against the owners of land required for the proper completion of the naval station at Algiers, opposite New Orleans. Some 150 acres additional to the present area will be necessary for the station, and the Department of Justice will at once proceed with the matter of condemnation.

The transport Kilpatrick, which arrived at Manila on May 12, landed 32 cases of measles and two of small-pox at Honolulu on her way out.

The Messrs. Cramps, of Philadelphia, Pa., have made final arrangements with the Turkish Government for having a swift cruiser built. The designs are under way, with the expectation of beginning work on the vessel within the next two months. The ship will be of the protected cruiser type, 3,500 tons displacement, with a speed of twenty-two knots an hour.

In attempting to raise the transport Ingalls, lying almost on her beam ends in a dock at the Erie Basin, New York City, on June 24, the chains under her hull gave way and the keel of the transport slipped off the blocks on which it rested, and the vessel went down again with a suddenness that caused the suction hose of the two ten-inch and the one eight-inch pumps to break. The vessel was successfully raised later.

Spain appears to be making vigorous efforts to repair the depletion of her armament caused by the Spanish-American War. According to press despatches a special naval commission from Madrid now in London has placed a large order for guns with the Maxim-Vickers concern, including some of the new 7-inch guns, which, during tests this week, made the record of firing five aimed rounds in thirty-seven seconds, maintaining an average, with a projectile weighing 200 pounds, of more than eight rounds per minute. The striking muzzle energy was 11,687 feet-tons, or nearly six times greater than in the case of the guns now used on board Great Britain's best battleship.

In the annual prize-firing competition of big naval guns, at Hong Kong, China, on June 21, the British first-class cruiser Terrible scored 80 per cent. of hits, claiming to beat the world's record for a second time.

The U. S. gunboat Alvarado left Annapolis June 24, for Norfolk, whence she will proceed to North Carolina by the inland route. Her object is to enlist fishermen and other seafaring men for the Navy.

The U. S. Mayflower, Commander Adams, which has been visiting Venezuelan ports, arrived at Puerto Cabello, on June 22. From there she was to go about June 24 to Curacao, Dutch Guiana, to coal. Thence she will proceed to La Guayra, the port of Caracas, for a short stay. How long she will remain in Venezuelan waters has not been determined.

The U. S. S. Newark, Captain McCalla, is making good time on her run home from the Asiatic Station. She left Hong Kong on May 20 and has not stopped for a whole day at any place except Gibraltar, where she arrived June 24. She sailed from Gibraltar June 25, for St. Michaels, Azores.

In a report to the Navy Department Comdr. Seaton Schroeder, U. S. N., Governor of Guam, announces the appointment of the first postmaster of Guam, Atanasio Leitana Perez. His bond is \$4,000 Mexican. Commander Schroeder makes no mention of the disturbances reported to have occurred at Agaña, in which marines were involved.

Gen. Charles Heywood, commandant U. S. Marine Corps, has received the American flag which was hoisted by the marines over the Forbidden City and which was used for a signal to the allies. The flag is known as the post flag, and shows the marks of shot.

The North Atlantic Squadron, under Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, will sail eastward from Newport on Saturday, June 29. Elaborate maneuvers are planned for the vicinity of Nantucket. A sham battle will be fought there, it being the intention to fortify the island with 5-inch guns, which will be landed from the ships.

Rear Admiral Rodgers, U. S. N., in a cable to the Navy Department June 25 announced his departure aboard the New York from Cavite for Kobe, Japan, to take part in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the Perry monument on Japanese soil. It is considered likely that the Bennington, which has left Hong Kong for Shanghai; the cruiser New Orleans, which has sailed from Taku for Che-Foo, and the Yorktown, which has left Cavite for Kobe, will take part in the ceremonies. Rear Admiral Kempf, with his flagship, the Kentucky, left Nagasaki June 22 for Cavite, where he will assume charge of affairs in the absence of Admiral Rodgers, Admiral Remy being still at Sydney, Australia, with the Brooklyn.

The Secretary of the Navy has finally decided that in the future the advanced course in naval architecture heretofore pursued by Naval Academy graduates, prior to being commissioned in the Construction Corps, at European institutes, will be given these young men at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston. It is claimed, with reason, that the course of study offered there equals, if it does not excel, what is offered by the best schools of England and France. The first two graduates of the Academy who will be ordered to the Institute will be William McEntee and William B. Ferguson, who graduated numbers 1 and 2 in the class of a year ago. Two men will also be selected from this year's class to take the course.

The Navy Department has recently received a report showing the serious effect of the strike among machinists on the work of building new warships. The report states that work has been entirely suspended on the armored cruisers California and South Dakota, and on the monitor Wyoming, and the cruisers Tacoma and Milwaukee, building at the Union Iron Works. Up to this time the most gratifying progress has been made on all the vessels, an advance of 5 per cent. per month having been attained in some cases. This advance, it is said, is now entirely suspended, and the only work being done is that indoors by the draughtsmen.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Frank W. Hackett.
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig.-Gen. Chas. Heywood.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Unless otherwise noted address North Atlantic Squadron at Woods Hole, Mass.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief.
KEARSARGE (Flagship), Lieut. Comdr. G. A. Merriam.
Capt. B. H. McCalla ordered to command. At Newport, R. I.
ALABAMA, Capt. Willard H. Brownson. At Newport, R. I.
BAILEY, Lieut. George W. Williams. At Newport, R. I.
Address there.
ILLINOIS, Capt. G. A. Converse. At Newport News, Va. Address there. (Not yet in commission.)
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. H. N. Manney. At Newport, R. I.
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Nathan Sargent. En route to Boston, Mass. Address there.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral B. J. Cromwell, Commander-in-Chief.
CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Jas. H. Dayton. At Rio de Janeiro. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.
ATLANTA, Comdr. Edwin C. Pendleton. Rio de Janeiro. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander in Chief.
IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Thomas Perry. At Port Angeles, Cal. Address there.
ABAREND, Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley (Lieut. Comdr. Dorin temporarily). At Tutuila, Samoa. Address Pago Pago, Samoa, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
CONCORD, Comdr. Harry Knox. Left Yokohama June 10 for Unalaska. Address Unalaska, Alaska.
FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Sausalito, Cal. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.
PHILADELPHIA, Capt. William W. Mead. Left San Francisco, Cal., June 21, for Samoa, via Honolulu. Address Pago Pago, Samoa, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. To carry out relief of men and supplies for the Abarenda.
WISCONSIN, Capt. George C. Reiter. At Port Angeles, Cal. Address there.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral George C. Remy, Commander-in-Chief of fleet.
Rear Admiral F. Rodgers, Senior Squadron Commander.
Rear-Admiral Louis Kempf, Junior Squadron Comdr. Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of senior squadron comdr., Manila, P. I.

BROOKLYN (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief of Fleet), Capt. F. W. Dickens. At Sydney, en route to Manila.
NEW YORK (Flagship of Senior Squadron Commander), Capt. M. H. S. Mackenzie. Left Cavite June 25, for Kobe, Japan. Will be present at unveiling of monument to Commodore Perry, U. S. N., in Japan, in July.
KENTUCKY (Flagship of Junior Squadron Commander), Capt. C. H. Stockton. Left Nagasaki, Japan, June 22, for Cavite. Address care Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.
ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. At Manila. To return to the United States. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Karl Rohrer. At Iloilo, P. I.
ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Hong Kong.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. At Shanghai, Capt. W. F. Dickens. At Sydney.
of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
CASTINE, Comdr. Thos. C. McLean. Left Cavite, P. I., June 22, for Singapore. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. To return to the United States.
CELTIC, Comdr. Charles T. Forse. At Sydney.
CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus. At Manila. Will come to the United States in autumn.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Chas. G. Bowman. Co-operating with Army at Samar.
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Helm. At Zamboanga. En route to Samar and return.
GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut. Comdr. F. P. Wm. F. Halsey. Inspecting lighthouses in Philippine Archipelago.
GLACIER, Comdr. F. P. Gilmore. At Brisbane, Australia.

HELENA, Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll. At Shanghai.
IRIS, Lieut. W. A. Edgar. At Hong Kong.
ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Perry Garst. At Cebu, P. I.
ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. Jas. K. Cogswell. At Iloilo.
MANILA, Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens. At Cavite S. for MARIETTA, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker. At Colombo. Returning to United States. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
MONADNOCK, Capt. Oscar W. Farenholt. At Shanghai, China.
MONOCACY, Comdr. Fred. M. Wise. At Tong-ku, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.
MONTEREY, Comdr. F. J. Drake. At Canton, China. Address to station as above.
NANSHAN, Lieut. E. A. Anderson. At Iloilo.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. Nathan E. Niles. At Manila. To return to the United States. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. S. Sperry. At Yokohama, Japan. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

PETREL, Comdr. E. H. Gheen. At Yokohama. Ordered to Mare Island, Cal. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
PISCATAQUA, Lieut. H. A. Field. At Northern Luzon.
PRINCETON, Comdr. J. R. Selfridge. Co-operating with Army at Samar.
VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. At Zamboanga, P. I.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. E. S. Prima. At Hong Kong.
WOMPATUCK, Lieut. Philip Andrews. At Lubang Island, P. I.
YORKTOWN, Comdr. William Swift. At Kobe, Japan.
ZAPIRO (supply vessel), Lieut. John L. Purcell. At Pollok, P. I.

GUNBOATS OF NAVY PATROLLING AMONG THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ARAYAT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. Co-operating with Army at Samar.
BASCO, Naval Cadet James H. Comfort. Co-operating with Army at Samar.
GUARDOQUI, Naval Cadet Farmer Morrison. At Cavite, P. I.
LEYTE, Ensign R. L. Sargent. Co-operating with Army at Samar.
MARIVELES, Ensign Wm. T. Tarrant. At Cavite.
MINDORO, Lieut. Henry V. Butler, Jr. Repairing at Cebu.
PANAY, Ensign Oscar D. Duncan. On coast of Mindanao.

PAMPANGA, Lieut. M. M. Taylor. Co-operating with Army at Samar.
 PARAGUA, Lieut. Y. Stirling. Co-operating with Army at Samar.
 QUIROS, Lieut. Wm. B. Fletcher. On Vigan Station.
 SAMAR, Lieut. G. C. Day. Off coast of Mindanao.
 URDANETA, Ensign C. T. Owens. At Subig.
 WILLALOBOS, Lieut. H. M. F. Huse. Co-operating with Army at Samar.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. At Seattle. Will cruise in Alaskan waters. Address care Post Office, Seattle, Wash.
 FISH HAWK, Mate J. A. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

BRUTUS, Lieut. Comdr. C. B. T. Moore. At Suez. En route from Aden to Port Said. Will go to Boston. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
 DIXIE, Comdr. S. M. Ackley. At San Juan. Address care Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
 DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At New London, Conn. Address there.
 EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. F. F. Fletcher. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.
 HOLLAND, Lieut. H. H. Caldwell. At Newport. Address Newport, R. I.
 IROQUOIS, Lieut. Comdr. C. F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 MAYFLOWER, Comdr. J. D. Adams. At Curacao. Cruising in Venezuelan waters. Address San Juan, P. R.
 MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Harbor Springs, Wis. Address there.
 NEWARK, Capt. Bowman H. McCalla. Left Gibraltar, June 25, for Azores. En route to New York, N. Y. Address there.
 OREGON, Capt. C. M. Thomas. At San Francisco. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
 RANGER, Comdr. Wells L. Field. At San Diego. Address there.
 SOLACE, Comdr. H. Winslow. At Taku, China, en route to United States. Address Honolulu, H. I.
 SYLPH, Lieut. W. C. Cole. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, for repairs. Address there.
 TALBOT, Ensign W. T. Cluverius. At Academy Annapolis, Md.
 UNCAS, Chief Bttn. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan, P. R.
 VIXEN, Comdr. C. K. Curtis. At Hampton Roads, Va. Address there.
 YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. S. A. Staunton. At San Juan, P. R. Address there.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ALERT, Comdr. G. Blocklinger. At Mare Island, Cal. Will sail for training cruise in Pacific Ocean. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 ALLIANCE, Comdr. S. P. Comly. Cruising in accordance with the following itinerary: Left Hampton Roads, June 11, and will arrive Horta, Fayal, July 5; leave July 9, and arrive St. Michaels, Azores, July 11; leave July 15, and arrive Plymouth, Eng., July 25; leave Aug. 8, and arrive Brest, France, Aug. 10; leave Aug. 15, and arrive Gibraltar, Aug. 22; leave Aug. 27, and arrive Algiers Sept. 3; leave Sept. 7, and arrive Tangier, Sept. 14; leave Sept. 15, and arrive Madeira, Sept. 22; leave Sept. 25, and arrive Trinidad, W. I., Oct. 25; leave Nov. 2, and arrive Santa Cruz, Nov. 10; leave Nov. 15, and arrive St. Thomas, Nov. 16; leave Nov. 23, and arrive Hampton Roads Dec. 13. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England; postage foreign.
 AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. At New Bedford, Mass. Address there.
 BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. At Navy Yard, New York, repairing until about July 5. Address Navy Yard, New York.
 CHESAPEAKE, Lieut. Comdr. T. B. Howard. Cruising with cadets: Left Annapolis June 10; leave Cape June 30 and arrive New London July 1; leave July 5 for cruise in Buzzard's Bay and arrive New Bedford July 12; leave July 16 and arrive Orient Point July 19, where transfer of cadets with Indiana will take place; leave July 20 for cruise in Gardiner's Bay and Block Island Sound and arrive Newport July 30; leave Aug. 3 and arrive Portland Aug. 10; leave Aug. 14 and arrive at Cape Cod Aug. 22; arrive Annapolis Aug. 28. Address as per itinerary or to New London, Conn., for the present.
 CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John J. Hunter. Attached to Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.
 ESSEX, Comdr. Richard G. Davenport. At Cold Spring Harbor. Address all mail to Greenport, L. I., N. Y.
 HARTFORD, Comdr. John M. Hawley. The itinerary of the Hartford is as follows: Arrived Christiania, Norway, June 22, leave July 6 and arrive Copenhagen July 8; leave July 22 and arrive Stockholm, Sweden, July 25; leave August 4 and arrive Kiel, Germany, August 7; leave August 14 and arrive Gravesend, England, August 20; leave August 30 and arrive Lisbon, Portugal, September 3; leave September 15 and arrive Funchal, Madeira, September 18; leave September 23 and arrive St. Thomas, W. I., October 18; leave October 18 and arrive Hampton Roads, Va., October 26, 1901. Address during summer will be, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, England. All letters and sealed matter will cost five cents per half ounce.
 INDIANA, Comdr. C. E. Colahan. Address as per itinerary or New London, Conn., for the present. Cruising with cadets. Itinerary for the Indiana is as follows: New London June 27; leave July 1 for cruise in Gardiner's Bay and Block Island Sound and arrive Newport July 11; leave July 15 and arrive Orient Point July 19 where transfer of cadets with Chesapeake will take place; leave July 20 and arrive New London July 24; leave July 27 and arrive Portland Aug. 3; leave Aug. 7 and arrive Halifax Aug. 10; leave Aug. 15 and arrive Newport Aug. 20; leave Aug. 25 and arrive Annapolis Aug. 28. Address as per itinerary or to New London, Conn., for the present.
 LANCASTER, Comdr. H. B. Mansfield. At Gardiner's Bay, Long Island, N. Y. Address there.
 MOHICAN, Comdr. A. R. Couden. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Cruising in accordance with itinerary: Left San Diego May 20, arrive Sandwich Islands June 15, leave July 5 and arrive Puget Sound July 30; leave Sept. 1 and arrive Astoria Sept. 5; leave Sept. 15 and arrive San Francisco, Sept. 21.
 MONONGAHELA, Comdr. W. H. Emory. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
 NEWPORT, Capt. J. J. Hunter. At Newport, R. I. Address Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.
 PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.
 TOPEKA, Comdr. Francis H. Delano. At Fort Royal, S. C., where she will remain attached to new Training Station. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edward M. Hughes. Left Boston, Mass., May 31, for Leith. The itinerary is as follows: Leave Boston June 1; arrive Edinburgh June 25; arrive Leith, Scotland, June 29; arrive Copenhagen July 9; arrive St. Petersburg July 18; arrive Antwerp Aug. 6; arrive Gravesend Aug. 14; arrive Gibraltar Aug. 30; arrive Funchal, Madeira, Sept. 6; arrive Boston Oct. 21. The address of the Enterprise from June 1 to Aug. 20 will be care of B. F. Stevens, U. S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. After Aug. 20 address Boston, Mass.
 ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. William H. Reeder. Will cruise according to following itinerary: Leave New London June 19; arrive Fayal,

Azores, July 13, leave July 6; arrive Lisbon July 16, leave July 23; arrive Gibraltar July 27, leave Aug. 5; arrive Tangier Aug. 5, leave Aug. 9; arrive Funchal, Madeira, Aug. 14, leave Aug. 24; arrive Glen Cove, N. Y., Oct. 1. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until Aug. 24; then care of Board of Education, 99th street and Park avenue, New York City.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. Wm. J. Barnett. On cruise with following itinerary: Leave Philadelphia June 25 and arrive Southampton July 24; leave August 6 and arrive Cherbourg, France, August 7; leave August 17 and arrive Gibraltar August 31; leave September 7 and arrive Madeira September 12; leave September 22 and arrive Delaware Breakwater October 25. Address until September 15 care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England; then 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
 INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.
 RICHMOND, Capt. Richard P. Leary. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
 VERMONT, Capt. A. S. Snow. Navy Yard, New York.
 WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

TORPEDO BOATS IN RESERVE.

Lieut. A. H. Davis, in charge; Lieut. R. I. Curtin, Assistant in Charge.
 CUSHING, DU PONT, ERICSSON, FOOTE, PORTER, RODGERS, SHUBRICK, STOCKTON, WINSLOW.—At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crews.)
 ALEXANDER. Left Valparaiso June 19 for Pichilingue Bay. Address La Paz, via Guaymas, Mex.
 CAESAR. Left Lambert's Point, Va., June 13, for Manila. Address B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
 HANNIBAL. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
 JUSTIN. At Guam. Address Guam, Ladrone Islands.
 LEONIDAS. At Navy Yard, Norfolk. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
 NERO. Proceeding with cargo of coal to U. S. Coaling Station, Pichilingue Bay, Mexico, via St. Lucia and Valparaiso. Address Valparaiso, Chile.
 POMPEY. Co-operating with Army at Samar. Commander, Manila, P. I.
 SATURN. At Manila, P. I. Address Manila, P. I., care Senior Squadron Commander.

NAVY RECESS APPOINTMENTS.

Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Murdock to be commander.
 John L. Gow to be lieutenant.
 John R. Grady to be lieutenant.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JUNE 21.—Lieut. G. C. Davidson, detached torpedo station; to Bureau of Ordnance, June 25.
 Ch. Gun. J. R. Grainger, retired, detached niter depot, Malden, Mass., June 24, to home.
 Naval Cadet M. G. Cook, department's order of June 20, directing report to Massachusetts, revoked.
 JUNE 22.—No orders.
 JUNE 23.—Sunday.
 JUNE 24.—Passed Asst. Surg. E. M. Shipp, detached Michigan, June 28; to Asiatic Station, via Army transport sailing from San Francisco July 15.
 Passed Asst. Surg. W. B. Grove, detached Norfolk Hospital; to Michigan, June 28; relief of Passed Assistant Surgeon Shipp.
 Asst. Surg. C. G. Smith, detached Vermont, June 27; to temporary duty on Alvarado, July 1.
 Asst. Surg. H. M. Tolfree, to Vermont, June 27; relief of Assistant Surgeon Smith.
 JUNE 25.—Lieut. J. D. McDonald, to Buffalo, July 1.
 Lieut. A. W. Hinds, detached Monongahela; to Torpedo Station, for course of instruction, immediately.
 Lieut. A. L. Norton, to Washington Yard, August 10; temporary duty, ordnance instruction.
 Ch. Gun. C. H. Venable, retired, from June 25, 1901, (Sec. 1463 R. S., and Sec. 11, N. P. A.)
 Cablegram from Asiatic Station, Cavite P. I., June 25, 1901.
 Bttn. D. J. O'Connell, detached Manila, to Wompattuck. Naval Cadet E. B. Fenner, detached Manila, to Culgoa. Pay Clk. E. C. Griswold, detached Cavite Station, to Bennington.
 Asst. Surg. J. S. Taylor, detached Manila, to Yokohama Hospital.
 Ensign W. R. Sexton, detached Cavite Hospital, to Culgoa.
 JUNE 26.—Lieut. E. Lloyd, Jr., to Naval Academy, August 1.
 Lieut. Comdr. H. McL. P. Huse, commissioned lieutenant commander from March 3, 1901.
 Lieut. R. L. Bisset, commissioned lieutenant from March 3, 1901.
 Lieut. R. Earle, commissioned lieutenant, junior grade, from May 6, 1901.
 Passed Asst. Surg. W. H. Bucher, commissioned passed assistant surgeon from April 15, 1901.
 Gun. W. D. Greetham, warranted gunner from March 10, 1900.
 Asst. Surg. Roger T. Atkinson, appointed assistant surgeon from June 22, 1901.
 Asst. Surg. A. W. Balch, appointed assistant surgeon from June 22, 1901.
 JUNE 27.—Passed Asst. Surg. R. S. Blakeman to Norfolk Hospital, July 2.
 Ch. Carp. H. Rigby, detached Phoenix Iron Company; to Fort Royal Station, head Department of Construction and Repair, July 1.
 A. Carp. H. L. Olmstead, detached Independence, July 14; to Cavite Station, Department of Construction and Repair, via transport sailing about July 15.
 Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Nauman, additional temporary duty as assistant in Engineer's Department at preliminary trial of Biddle, July 2.
 Lieut. E. H. Dunn, additional temporary duty as assistant in Engineer's Department in preliminary trial of Biddle, July 2.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JUNE 11.—2d Lieut. W. L. Rodles, detached from Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., and ordered to the Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal., for duty.
 JUNE 22.—Capt. S. D. Butler, order of 19th inst., detaching him from League Island and ordering him to the School of Application in the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; revoked; he will remain at the Marine Barracks, League Island.
 1st Lieut. W. B. Boyle detailed as judge advocate of a general court-martial at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
 JUNE 24.—2d Lieut. S. W. Brewster, detached from the Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa., and ordered to the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., and the School of Application.
 Capt. C. S. Radford, A. Q. M., appointed member of the board to award Good Conduct Medals, and ordered to report to Major C. H. Lauchelmer, President, Headquarters U. S. Marine Corps.
 JUNE 26.—Major P. St. C. Murphy granted sick leave of absence for three months from the 28th inst.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, JUNE 21, 1901.

Sir: Direct by a Squadron General Order that hereafter no vessel of the first rate in the Squadron under your command shall pass through Hell Gate except in

case of extreme emergency or by express authority of the Department. Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary,
 Commander-in-Chief North Atlantic Squadron.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

JUNE 20.—Chief Engr. C. F. Nash granted an extension of leave for seven days.

1st Asst. Engrs. J. B. Coyle and H. U. Butler directed to report at the Department for examination for promotion.

JUNE 22.—Capt. J. W. Howison granted 30 days' leave.

3d Lieut. T. M. Molloy granted 30 days' leave.

Chief Engr. F. R. Falkenstein ordered to the Perry.
 1st Asst. Engr. H. O. Slayton granted 21 days' sick leave.

PRIZE MONEY FOR MANILA BAY.

Judge Bradley of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia decides that Admiral Dewey and the officers and men under his command are entitled to one-half of the value of all vessels sunk in the battle of Manila Bay and subsequently raised, and of guns, munitions of war and other property taken from the vessels. They are not, however, entitled to prize money for property captured on shore or for cascos and other harbor vessels taken subsequent to the engagement.

Rear Admiral Sampson and the officers and men under his command are declared entitled to one-half the value of the Infanta Maria Teresa, which was raised and subsequently abandoned; the Reina Mercedes, the Sandoval and the Alvarado, and munitions and other property taken from the vessels destroyed. The court declared that property captured on land by a naval force operating from the sea is not a lawful prize. This point has never been passed upon by the Supreme Court, and an appeal may be taken.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS IN THE PACIFIC.

From San Francisco for Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, steamers of the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. sail as follows: Doric, July 9; Nippon Maru, July 17; Coptic, Aug. 2; Gaelic, Aug. 27; and Hong Kong Maru, Sept. 4. Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail from San Francisco on the following dates for Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney: Sierra, July 10; Sonoma, July 31; Ventura, Aug. 21.

From Vancouver, B. C., steamers of the Canadian Pacific R. R. & S. S. Co. sail as follows: For Yokohama and Hong Kong—Empress of China, July 8; Empress of India, July 29; Empress of Japan, Aug. 19. For Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney—Aurora, July 26.

From Tacoma for Yokohama and Hong Kong, steamers of the N. P. R. R. & S. S. Co. leave as follows: Glenogle, July 6; Duke of Fife, July 18.

The General Board of the Navy began its sessions at the War College June 25. The members of the board were received at the training station with the customary salute. The board has charge of general questions of policy and of naval strategy, and its assembling will be in connection with the strategic problems before the Naval War College.

Three lieutenant commanders in the navy will, this year, be granted the privilege of voluntarily retiring with advanced rank. They are Lieut. Comdrs. George F. W. Holman, William H. Nauman and William M. Irwin. The Board of Rear Admirals has not yet selected the two lieutenants who will be compulsorily retired.

An informal reception was held on board the U. S. S. Oregon in the harbor of Honolulu on her run home. There was a band concert and many of the Hawaiian elite took advantage of the occasion to inspect the famous battleship.

The Navy department will issue the new navy uniform regulations in the form of a general order about July 5.

Commander Frederick R. Smith, U. S. N., died at his residence at Binghamton, N. Y., on the night of June 27.

Naval Cadet Calvin J. Cressey, recently expelled for hazing, has been pardoned by the President.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN, Capt. O. S. Wiley. At Wilmington, N. C.
 BEAR, Capt. F. Tuttle. Seattle, Wash.
 BOUTWELL, Capt. J. W. Howison. Newbern, N. C.
 CALUMET, Lieut. C. T. Brian. At New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.
 CHANDLER, 1st Lieut. F. G. Wadsworth. At Boston, Mass. Harbor duty.
 CHASE, Capt. D. A. Hall. Practice ship. On practice cruise. Address care Department.
 COLFAX, Lieut. J. C. Moore. Baltimore, Md.
 DALLAS, Capt. H. D. Smith. At New London, Conn.
 DEXTER, Capt. W. H. Hand. At New Bedford, Mass.
 FESSENDEN, Capt. J. B. Moore. At Detroit, Mich.
 FORWARD, Capt. J. C. Mitchell. At Charleston, S. C.
 GALVESTON, Lieut. J. B. Butt. At Galveston, Texas.
 GOLDEN GATE, At San Francisco, Cal. Harbor duty.
 GRANT, Capt. D. F. Tozier. On Alaskan cruise.
 GRESHAM, Capt. T. D. Walker. At New York, N. Y.
 GUTHRIE, Lieut. J. F. Wild. At Baltimore, Md. Harbor duty.
 HAMILTON, Capt. W. D. Roath. At Savannah, Ga.
 HUDSON, 1st Lieut. C. C. Fenger. At New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.
 MANHATTAN, Capt. W. J. Herring. At New York, N. Y. Anchorage duty.
 MANNING, Capt. A. Buhner. On Alaskan cruise.
 McCULLOUGH, Capt. W. C. Coulson. San Francisco, Cal.
 McLANE, Lieut. J. H. Quinan. Key West, Fla.
 MORRILL, Capt. A. B. Davis. At Milwaukee, Wis.
 NUNIVAK, 1st Lieut. J. C. Cantwell. Saint Michaels, Alaska.
 ONONDAGA, Capt. W. C. De Hart. Philadelphia, Pa.
 PERRY, Capt. W. A. Failing. Port Townsend, Wash.
 RUSH, Capt. W. F. Kilgore. Sitka, Alaska.
 SEMINOLE, Capt. H. B. Rogers. At Boston, Mass.
 SMITH, Lieut. E. C. Chaytor. At New Orleans, La. Harbor duty.
 THETIS, Lieut. W. H. Cushing. On Alaskan cruise.

STATE TROOPS.

The 4th New Jersey, Colonel Smith, will go into camp at Sea Girt, N. J., from July 20 to 27.

Col. George R. Dyer and Capt. Munson Morris, of the 12th New York, received a personal invitation from Adjutant General Corbin, U. S. A., to accompany him on his Philippine tour. Both officers regret very much that business affairs compelled them to forego the acceptance of so agreeable an invitation.

Governor Sayres, of Texas, on June 22 foiled a mob in Trinity County which wanted to lynch a negro charged with assault. The Governor ordered the Houston Light Guards to protect the prisoner, and the sheriff of the county and the military company held the mob, numbering 200, at bay until reinforcements arrived. The prisoner was then taken to Huntsville penitentiary.

Colonel Duffy, of the 69th New York, has invited many officers of the Guard to attend the picnic of the regiment, at Celtic Park, Long Island City, on July 4. An interesting program of events has been arranged.

The 9th New York, Colonel Morris, paraded 12 commands of 16 files at Van Cortlandt Park recently, instead of 9 of 12, as previously stated. It was the second largest command on the field. Its field music gave a particularly good account of itself during the review, and was conceded to be the best. It is not thought that there will be any election for a lieutenant colonel and major until next fall.

The 22d New York, which will leave on a visit to the Pan-American Fair at Buffalo, N. Y., on July 4, will encamp inside the Fair grounds. The cost will only be \$10 per man, and exceptional opportunities will be given the men to visit all points of interest.

The 13th New York, Colonel Austen, will leave for its week of instruction, at Fisher's Island, N. Y., on the evening of July 5. The regiment will embark on the steamer C. H. Northam from the foot of Warren street, Manhattan. The new enlisted band has been fully organized, and is already a well drilled command.

Active and veteran members of the 1st Naval Battalion of New York enjoyed a highly successful celebration of the tenth anniversary of the organization of the battalion at Great Neck, Long Island, June 23. Among those present were: Capt. J. W. Miller and Chief Engineer Fay, Lieutenants Andrews, Barnard, Brown and Dimock. The 2d Battalion yacht Aileen, in charge of Commander Forsberg, had on board Lieutenant Commander Ford, Lieutenant Reed, Paymaster Pardington, Surgeon McEvitt, Lieutenants Hall, Beale, Hirsch and Brinckerhoff, and former Commander Stayton. After doing full justice to the inner man at an inviting clam-bake, the active and ex-members participated in the rowing races and various other events. The feature of the day was the cutter races for a silver cup, in which four crews entered. Coxswain E. DeKay's cutter won handsomely by two lengths, in 4 minutes and 15 seconds. The fourth division's cutter, D. B. Sturgis, coxswain, had the next inshore position, but his boat was fouled a length after the start by the first division's cutter. The third division's cutter, Coxswain Vernam, the inshore boat, steered a good course but the men pulled a ragged stroke. The fourth division finished second, the first division third and the third division fourth. The 25-yard swimming race was won by Lawrence Mortimer of the second division, with C. L. Weeks second and C. Haywood third. After the clam-bake a cutter race between the veterans and the "actives" was won by the latter. A heavy rain squall prevented some other sports that were scheduled. The second division cutter's crew, that won the silver loving cup, were Guion, Crawford, Brandt, Bruce, L. S. Stockwell, Weed, De Witt, E. H. Stockwell, Ayres, Mitchell and Meigs. The fourth division had some well known men in its crew, among them being Frank Slazenger, champion broad sword of America, and Arthur Pope, the champion single stick; also J. R. Crawford, another member of the New York Athletic Club, who is also rowing in one of the Harlem crews. The weekly launch trips of the fourth division were resumed on Thursday, June 27. There will be no annual practice cruise this year for the battalion, but each division will make a number of short voluntary cruises.

Two more States have decided to send teams to the Sea Girt meeting, Pennsylvania and Texas. The former will also send a cavalry team to shoot in the carbine and revolver matches. Squadron A of New York also has a team in training for those two matches. The Seventy-fourth Regiment of Buffalo has a team at work, and so has the Fifth of Baltimore. The teams entered show that more than sixteen States will be represented. The New Jersey State Rifle Association will open its club house for the season on June 29, and on July 6 there will be a formal opening with several matches on the program.

LATEST FROM MANILA.

Press advices from Manila dated June 27, said that First Lieut. Edward E. Downes and one private of the 1st Infantry, had been killed in the southern part of the island of Samar. The killing of Private Kraus and wounding of four men of the 19th Infantry have been reported from Bohol.

For the murder of Private George O. Hill, Co. H, 18th Inf., a native police sergeant named Pablo Tabares has been sentenced to death. Hill was invited to enter the sergeant's house in the pueblo of Cabatuan, P. I. Once in, Tabares treated the American with lavish hospitality and pressed glasses of wine upon him until the soldier was intoxicated. The sergeant then ordered two policemen to take the man outside the town and kill him.

One hundred and fifty discharged soldiers, a majority of them being capable employees of the civil departments, have protested to General MacArthur against the alleged arbitrary exercise of discretionary authority on the part of the Civil Service Board.

General Cailles and his forces surrendered at Santa Cruz, Laguna Province, Luzon, on June 24. We shall refer at length to the surrender next week.

A military commission has imposed fines of \$1,000 each on four civilians found guilty of commissary frauds. Messrs. Worcester and Moses, of the Civil Commission, have just ridden 250 miles through the Benguet and Lepanto districts, Northern Luzon, attended by only five soldiers. Everywhere the country was peaceful.

Officers of the War Department have made a compilation of captures and surrenders in the Philippine Islands during the period from April 18 to May 15. During that time twenty-one officers and 181 men of the insurgent troops were captured, and 462 officers and 5,869 men surrendered, making the total number of captured or surrendered up to that date 37,948. There were also captured 341 rifles of various patterns, and

1,619 surrendered, together with 28,110 rounds of ammunition and 24 cannon.

An increase of \$940,515 in the customs revenues of the Philippine Islands for the first quarter of 1901, as compared with the same period of 1900, is shown in a statement made public by the Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department. The total revenues for the first quarter of the current year amounted to \$2,190,394.

The settlement of the church property question in the Philippines is in the hands of the Taft Commission, and no negotiations between a special representative of the United States and the Vatican have been arranged for. In Cuba a board was recently appointed by General Wood to investigate the question of church property. Secretary Root has instructed the board to adjust the rents of such property used by the Government and they will be paid.

SENIOR OFFICERS.

Senior officers of the several arms of the Service on June 15, as shown by the official records of June 20, from the Adjutant General's office, were as follows:

Cavalry—Col. H. E. Noyes, 2d Cav.; Lieut. Col. E. S. Godfrey, 12th Cav.; Major G. S. Anderson, 6th Cav.; Capt. J. C. Gresham, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. H. A. White, 6th Cav., and 2d Lieut. W. L. Guthrie, 12th Cav.

Artillery Corps—Col. F. L. Guenther, Lieut. Col. D. H. Kinzie, Major G. G. Greenough, Capt. E. Davis, 1st Lieut. S. A. Kephart and 2d Lieut. A. E. Waldron.

Infantry—Col. I. D. De Russy, 11th Inf.; Lieut. Col. J. W. Bubb, 12th Inf.; Major J. W. Hannay, 3d Inf.; Capt. J. H. H. Peshine, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. B. Cochran, 16th Inf., and 2d Lieut. C. B. Stone, Jr., 16th Inf.

MAIL ITEMS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Col. C. C. Hood, the district commander at Aparri, P. I., returned on April 27 from the Batanes Islands. The Colonel and members of the party were enthusiastic over the beautiful islands, the climate, the inhabitants, and the reception they received from the natives. The islands being situated farther to the north, they have a far cooler climate, very little rain, that is, none to excess, and the vegetation is therefore in accordance with these conditions. While there, the district commander conceived the idea that the locality would be an ideal place for a hospital and for the convalescence of the sick from the main group of the islands belonging to the Philippine Archipelago, and ordered a board to sit on the matter. The board consisted of Captain and Adjutant Chas. L. Beckurts, Captain and Q. M. John Newton and 1st Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon Dale as recorder. The board recommended, says the Aparri "News," that on one of the numerous islands a leper colony be established.

One of the most effective of the recent blows that took the heart out of General Cailles was the scout of Captain Chase to Sampaloc and Mauban, Tayabas. He located Cailles on May 2, about three miles west of Sampaloc. On May 5 Chase surprised a cartel three miles south of Sampaloc. A number of rifles, ammunition and correspondence was captured. Three houses, a ton of rice, fifty pounds of black powder and a quantity of cloth and supplies were destroyed.

In his report to headquarters on the surrender of Major Reyes, General Tilio's adjutant general, General Wheaton said: "Major Ballance conducted all these negotiations with marked skill and ability, and the credit belongs to him. For this reason he was directed to receive the surrender and complete the work which was so well begun."

A number of ex-members of the 11th Vol. Cavalry met in Manila on May 5 for the purpose of organizing a social association among the members of this organization that elected to remain in the Philippines. Much enthusiasm was shown by the gentlemen attending and the organization was assured.

The Aparri (P. I.) "News" of May 4 said that the division commander (Col. C. C. Hood) asked for authority to charter a ship to take discharged Regular soldiers to San Francisco, but was denied the permission to do so. Over 400 of them have paid for their transportation recently, by way of the Canadian Pacific, paying \$133 for the privilege of being taken home. All these men, it says, will at once, upon arriving in the States, file claims against the Government. "As discharged civilian employees, who have not even served their full term of two years on the islands, and persons not personally connected with the Service are given transportation home, and that first class, it is not seen how steatage can be denied the Regular who has fulfilled his part of the contract to the letter. It is said by those who recently arrived from Manila that hardly any of the transports are carrying anything like their full capacity of passengers, and still there is no room for the Regulars. The outcome of this controversy will be watched with great interest."

Speaking of the promotion of Major Ernest Hinds, 49th Vol. Inf., the "News," of Aparri, Luzon, said: "The Major has applied to be permitted to stay on the islands and to be attached to one of the Field Batteries now here. This, in connection with the extremely arduous service the Major already performed while on duty here, gives testimony to the sense of duty prevailing among the officers of the United States Army, contrary to the many allegations of certain newspapers in the States which claim that officers and men alike have only the one wish, to leave the islands. Major Hinds has several times been highly complimented by the District Commander, Colonel Hood, for his excellent administration of affairs while in command of the sub-district of Abulug."

In a severe fire in the Tondo section of Manila, on May 3, Cos. G, K and L, 14th Infantry, did fine work. The Chinese and Filipinos were scared out of their wits and ran away like frightened rats. Had it not been for the impromptu fire brigade of soldiers, the fire would probably have taken the better part of the town. The only things the natives seemed anxious to save were the gamecocks, which several "sports" risked their lives to rescue.

There is a good deal of healthy rivalry among the Army bands in the Philippines. Admirers of the musicians of the 17th Infantry swear by it as the premier organization in the Archipelago, and point to this prize program it recently rendered in Dagupan, Luzon: March, Flag of Victory, F. Von Blon; overture, Stradella, Flotow; waltz, Lenz and Liebe, F. Von Blon; Second Hungarian Rhapsody, Liszt; grand selection, Bohemian Girl, Balfe; gallop, Kalmia, Boskerck; Star Spangled Banner. They would like some of the crack bands in Manila to render a program excelling it.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Havana, June 21.
Deaths in this Department during the period from June 10 to 28, inclusive, as follows: Bayamo, June 12, Pvt. George W. Jones, Troop C, 10th Cav., pyemia. WOOD.

San Francisco, June 21.
General field return, Company H, 43d Inf. Vols. Commissioned officers—Total originally commissioned, 3; gain by transfer, 1; discharged, 1; loss by transfer, 1; remaining by transfer, 1; discharged, 1; loss by transfer, 1; remaining to be mustered out, 2. Enlisted men—Total originally enlisted, 113; discharged, 37; died of disease, 6; deserted, 3; transferred, 3; remaining to be mustered out, 64. SHAFTER.

Manila, June 21.
With reference to your telegram of 19th: Wounded, June 10, Lupa, Luzon, Co. D, 21st Regt., U. S. Inf., 1st Sergt. Frank B. Stearns, wounded in leg above knee, moderate; Sergt. Delbert Gregory, wounded in leg above knee, serious; Rudolph Cork, wounded in leg above knee, slight.
Died from wounds received in action, John J. Rogers, Company D, 21st Inf.

MACARTHUR.

San Francisco, June 21.
Transport Ohio has just arrived. Following military passengers: Headquarters, band and ten companies, 43d Inf. Vols., 743 enlisted men and following officers: Major Prime, Capt. Henderson, Kautzman, Du Bois, Keck, Cunningham, Herman, Stopford, McFeely; Lieuts. White, McAndrews, Molinar, Spiller, Beale, Roessing, Hargis, Powers, Williams, Hackett, Keck, Albright, Warfield, Abbott, Sykes, Jackson, Kitts, Carl and Scudamorph; Major Titus, surg. Vols., and three contract surgeons. No deaths.

SHAFTER.

Manila, June 22.
Transport Indiana sailed June 20, with 29th 20th and 33d Companies, Coast Artillery; 1st and 8th Field Batteries and 145 general prisoners.

MACARTHUR.

Manila, June 24.
General Cailles surrendered to-day, Santa Cruz, Luzon, 386 rifles, 4,000 rounds ammunition, about 600 officers and men; has taken oath of allegiance.

MACARTHUR.

San Francisco, June 24.
Major Blair D. Taylor, Medical Department, Honolulu, reports four deaths from bubonic plague at Honolulu, from May 29 to June 9, inclusive. His report states Honolulu board health have taken every precaution in segregating inhabitants infected houses and disinfecting, and president board health believes he has situation well in hand. Transport Hancock scheduled stop at Honolulu for coal. In view this statement do you desire any change made in this schedule? SHAFTER.

San Francisco, June 25.
Transport Hancock sailed at noon to-day with Gens. Corbin, Weston and Sternberg; Col. Hall and Lieut. Col. Johnston, A. G. Dept.; Col. McKibbin, 13th Inf., Major Griswold, surgeon; Second Battalion Engineers, 14 officers, 402 enlisted men, 16 Hospital Corps men.

SHAFTER.

San Francisco, June 25.
The following military passengers arrived on transport Grant: Col. Duval, Capt. Bright, Thompson, Jackson, Purnell, Radd, Smith, Grant, Richardson, Hankins, Starr, Buck, White, Hamlin, and Denison; 1st Lieuts. Webber, Steunenberg, Marron, Caldwell, Howell, Anderson, Smith, Allen, Cheek, McCown, Smith, Coleman, and Curtis; 2d Lieuts. Chisholm, Washington, Rice, Wakerfield, Ballard, Loving, Andrews, Gee, Green, and Taylor, 45th Inf.; Majors Johnson, Gage and Burns; Capt. Woods, Baker, Vaiden, Smith, Butler, Warmaby, Campbell, Edwards and Gilmer; 1st Lieuts. Pritchard, Moloney, Dobler, Tyler, Russell, Tillman, Jordan, Butler, and Madsen; 2d Lieuts. Perea, Walls, Dickerson, Blackburn, Williams, Huffman, Bryan and Wheaton, 49th Inf.

Major Pickett, Pay Department; Capt. Newton, 16th Inf.; Chaplain Stewart, U. S. A.; Headquarters, band and twelve companies 45th Inf., and 1,004 enlisted men; Headquarters, staff, band and two battalions 49th Inf., 729 enlisted men; general prisoners, 6; 1 commissary sergeant and 8 men Hospital Corps.

Following deaths during voyage: James Long, pvte, Co. H, 49th Inf., June 19, 1901, of acute exacerbation of chronic dysentery; Charles H. Thompson, pvte., Co. C, 49th Inf., June 22, chronic dysentery. SHAFTER.

San Francisco, June 25.
The transport Logan has arrived. SHAFTER.

San Francisco, June 26.
Following military passengers arrived on the transport Buford: Gen. Ludlow, Col. Goodale, 17th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Helstead, A. G. Dept.; Majors Biddle, Engineer Corps; Rodman, 20th Inf.; Chubb, 25th Inf.; and Ruthers, commissary; Capt. Bennett, asst. surg.; Berry, Art. Corps; Ahern, 9th Inf.; Lloyd, 15th Inf.; Chapman, 20th Inf.; Lieuts. Pinkham, asst. surg.; Scott, Art. Corps; Hegie, 38th Inf.; Hannay, 22d Inf.; Courtney, 29th Inf.; and Smith, 9th Inf.; 41st Inf. Vols., 20 officers and 836 men; 22 sick soldiers, five Hospital Corps men, 20 casuals; 75 discharged soldiers, two nurses, one veterinarian, two civilian employees, seven contract surgeons, 318 remains of soldiers. No deaths. SHAFTER.

San Francisco, June 26.
Adjutant General: Transport Thomas has just arrived. Following military passengers arrived on transport Thomas: Majors Hoyt, surgeon; Guilfoyle, 12, and Day, 15th Cav.; Brown, 43d Inf.; Captains Ingalls, commissary, and Wright, 2d Inf.; Lieutenants Wessels, Grebe, Colt, Wheat, Capron and Shepard, Signal Corps; Ashburn, asst. surg., and Oakes, Corps Engineers; Lieutenant Muliken, retired; 47th Inf. Vols.—971 enlisted men and following officers: Colonel Howe; Majors Andersen, Ship-ton; Captains Galbraith, asst. surg., Guick, Field, Gordon, Hart, Simons, Walsh, Bishop, Campbell; Lieutenants Christie, Cole, Gray, England, Murphy, Marrow, Garrison, Meekins, Yost, Fittcaire, Stedje, Harrison, Lanthan, Smyser, Britt, Clarke, Roberts, Egie, Driggs, Dent and Disque; band and three companies, 35th Inf. Vols., 322 enlisted men and following officers: Major Muir, Capt. Read, Collier, Jordan, Powell; Lieuts. Morrison, Weeds, Kraemer, Hudson, Maxwell; four companies 49th Inf. Vols., 361 enlisted men and following officers: Lieut. Col. Ducat; Capt. Bass, Crumley, Steward, staff; Lieuts. Carroll, asst. surg.; Thomas, Parry, Spurlock, Blancy, Campbell, Hayes, Payne and Gough; two nurses, 13 Hospital Corps men, one discharged soldier.

Deaths during voyage: Pvt. Francis H. Kegarise, D, 47th Inf., 7 inst., chronic dysentery; Pvt. Will Parker, E, 49th Inf., 26th inst., pneumonia. SHAFTER.

San Francisco, June 27.
Following military passengers arrived on transport Kilpatrick: Majors Scott, 4th; Howard, 4th; Case, 25th Inf.; Wilder, U. S. Cav.; and Humphreys, Art. Corps; Capt. Ryan, commissary; Rivers, 4th Cav.; Shence, 30th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Stickie, Corps of Engineers; two nurses, six Hospital Corps men; 6d Inf. Vols., 1,011 enlisted men and following officers: Col. Murray, Major Gilmore; Capt. Beavers, Tilden, Day, Hansen, Cooke, Duncan, Prescott, Fair, Stewart; Lieuts. Gasser, Masurier, Dutton, Morris, Donnelly, Phillips, Seaman, Sweeney, Thayer, Swann, Sterrett, Burt, Andrews, Mills, Wilson, Johnston, Estes, Elmer, Truden, Chandler, Steele, Trenor; Major Winn, surgeon, two contract surgeons, 14 dishonorably discharged soldiers. No deaths during voyage. SHAFTER.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., June 26, 1901.

With all of the comforts of barracks and all of the privileges and pleasures of camp, time is going swiftly for the members of the first and third classes. Fort Clinton is rapidly disappearing; the original fortification is not to be demolished; the portion to be removed having been built in the fifties. Blasting of surface rock, laying of gas pipes, sodding, serve to keep busily employed a large force of workmen. It is now thought that the camp may be ready for occupancy by July 1.

Among recent entertainments at the post was a luncheon given by Mrs. Mills on June 15 in honor of the following ladies: Mrs. Anderson, sister of Mrs. George B. Davis; Mrs. Farley, mother of Mrs. Blake; Mrs. Honeycutt, sister of Mrs. Lusk; Mrs. Duryea, Miss Jones and Mrs. Morgan Barnum, a guest of Mrs. Malvern Hill Barnum. Among others present were Messdames G. B. Davis, Lusk, Blake and Barnum.

A cadet tea was given by Mrs. Bellinger on Tuesday afternoon, June 25. The Misses Sheridan, Hall, Lusk, Braden, Honeycutt and Davis were among the young ladies present.

Captain and Mrs. Landis were at the post on the 20th, as guests of Colonel and Mrs. Mills. They sailed for Europe on June 22. Col. A. Piper and Mrs. Piper have been among recent guests at the hotel. Lieut. Col. William M. Black, Corps of Engineers, and Mrs. Black, parents of Cadet Black of the third class; Miss Euphilia Bernard, a guest of Mrs. George B. Davis; Mrs. Anderson, sister of Mrs. Davis, also her guest; Mrs. Farley, a guest of her daughter, Mrs. Blake; Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Barnum and their daughter, Miss Josephine, guests of Captain and Mrs. Barnum; Miss Jones, a guest of Mrs. Robinson, have been a few among many recent visitors at the post.

The funeral of Gen. Charles G. Bartlett (colonel U. S. A., retired) occurred on Sunday, shortly after noon. The deceased officer, a victim of the disaster to the Staten Island ferryboat Northfield, was a son of the late Professor Bartlett, for many years Professor of Mathematics at the Academy. Among relatives present at the services here were the following: The widow, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Bartlett, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Bartlett, Major William Bartlett and Frederick Bartlett, brothers of the deceased; Major and Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Carling, a sister, and Mrs. Gregory. Funeral services had been held at Trinity Chapel, New York City, and the committal service only was read at the grave. The Corps of Cadets and the officers of the post in full uniform met the party on the arrival of the 9:45 train on the Central Road, reaching the post shortly before noon. In order to permit of the attendance of the cadets the services at the chapel were concluded at 11:30. The interment was accompanied by full military honors.

The following were pall bearers: Gen. Hiram Duryea, a comrade of General Bartlett in the 7th Regiment, and also in the 5th Regiment of New York Volunteers, Duryea Zouaves; Gen. Jacob A. Duryea, a comrade in the same regiments; Col. Henry L. Pierson, president of the Society of War Veterans; Acting Assistant Paymaster Noel A. Blakeman, late U. S. Navy, Recorder of the Loyal Legion, New York; Allen C. Bakewell, commander of Lafayette Post, G. A. R.; Capt. Frank M. Gibson, U. S. A.; Major Asa Bird Gardner, U. S. A., retired; James D. McClelland, and Col. James W. Powell, U. S. A., retired.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., June 20, 1901.

The Army transport Pennsylvania arrived June 17 direct from Manila, 26 days out, with the 40th Infantry on board. Among the cabin passengers were Col. E. A. Godwin, Major M. M. McNamee; Captains E. A. Romig, W. J. Kendrick, W. M. Lambdin, C. C. Puls, Paul Smith, Thomas Millar, James C. France and A. W. Lillenthal; Lieuts. W. J. Boyd, H. P. Fletcher, K. C. Masteller, W. E. Utterback, Q. E. McDowell, W. P. Crawford, J. R. Pourie, C. C. Mitchell, J. M. Wheeler, W. C. Fitzpatrick and T. B. Ellis.

Pandemonium reigned on the battleship Wisconsin at 2:30 o'clock on June 17 when the ship's twelve-oared barge defeated the battleship Iowa's hitherto champion crew in a race that extended over a four-mile course. The time was 37 minutes and 15 seconds.

The transport Aztec arrived June 19, 32 days from Manila, and 24 days from Nagasaki, bringing Co. H of the 42d Infantry, five stowaways, eight discharged soldiers and the following officers: Capt. Alfred W. Bjornstad, Lieut. Walter H. Johnson, Dr. George B. Meldrum and Capt. Morris K. Barroll.

Lieut. Thales L. Ames of the Ordnance Department was a visitor in the city on June 15 from Benicia. He will be remembered here for his excellent work on the Army and Navy football team about three years ago. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Joseph Tilley are chaperoning Miss Elizabeth Center at Highland Springs. Lieut. and Mrs. Rogers Gardner of Fort Baker were entertained at "tiffin" by Lieut. McNamee on board the Oregon on June 16. Mrs. Sawyer, wife of Major J. Estcourt Sawyer, has abandoned her idea of going East this month, and with her daughter, Miss Marguerite, will spend the summer in San Francisco.

Gen. William B. Shafter leaves June 21 for Santa Cruz, where he goes to be present at the review of the National Guard. Capt. E. H. Plummer, aide, left June 16 for Santa Cruz. Colonel Chamberlain, who is to take the place of Colonel Maus, and Mrs. Chamberlain have arrived from the East and are looking for an abiding place. Mrs. Foote, wife of Lieut. Col. Morris C. Foote, and children are at the Hotel Rafael for the summer. They have been at the Vendome for a month.

Lieut. and Mrs. Percy M. Kessler arrived June 15 from Fort Casey and are guests of Mrs. Kessler's mother, Mrs. Cunningham, at her home, 1939 Clay street. Capt. H. B. Wilkinson is registered at the Occidental from South Carolina.

Major W. L. Kneeder, who has been in the general hospital for some time, is improving rapidly. Other officers in the hospital are Lieuts. Jackson and Thomas B. Ellis. During Major Kneeder's stay in the hospital, Mrs. Kneeder and her two children are making their home in the garrison.

Mrs. Davis, wife of Capt. Edward Davis, has as her guest Mrs. Lancaster of San Rafael, Cal. Gen. and Mrs. H. B. Freeman, accompanied by Mrs. Cochran, left June 15 for Denver. Col. Invitations are out for a card party, on June 21, to be given by Mrs. Girard, wife of Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Girard.

Miss Mordecai of Alameda, Cal., is the guest of Mrs. Andrews. Stanley and Wright Rumbough are spending the summer camping at Angel Island. Mrs. Miller, wife

of Chaplain Miller, and her two children have gone to the country for a few weeks.

The officers and a large number of the sailors of the Oregon were the guests of Mayor Phelan at a theater party on June 13 at the Orpheum Theatre.

Capt. Ira A. Allen has reported for duty en route to the Philippines. Miss Andrews is spending a few days visiting friends in San Rafael.

Among Army officers registering at Department Headquarters during the past week were: Lieut. Niels P. Yurgensen, Capt. Ira A. Allen, Surgeon Frank F. Stone, Lieut. T. L. Ames, Capt. James B. Houston, Capt. H. B. Wilkinson, Capt. B. F. Cheatham, Lieut. George M. Brooke, Lieut. P. M. Kessler, Major F. H. Hardie, Capt. Louis F. Garrard, Jr., Major George W. Adair, Major Frederick A. Washburn, Lieut. W. O. Bowman, Lieut. A. T. Valentine, A. A. Surg. Louis J. Stricker, Lieut. Curtis G. Rorebeck, Lieut. William H. Monroe and Capt. Percy Willis.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., June 25, 1901.

Should the recommendation of the Academic Board, which is approved by Secretary Long, to allow examinations in different sections of the country, be adopted, several corollaries will follow: The work of the Academic Board will be lessened, the fees of private instructors decreased, the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker in Annapolis will have their revenues minimized. Other results are in question—whether or not the high standard of entrance qualifications will be maintained, and the admissions, of which they are now entirely free, opened to the suspicion of a favoritism that now characterizes some of the work of civil service commissions. Then, if the candidate is required to reach the current excellent standard of admission, the denial of the preparation of the naval preparatory schools would be his irreparable loss.

The family of Lieut. J. Edward Abbott, 42d Inf., late of Annapolis, received a telegram on Friday announcing his safe arrival in San Francisco from the Philippines, where he has been on duty for two years. Lieutenant Abbott is well and expects to be home shortly. Lieutenant Abbott is one of the late appointments to the Regular Army.

The U. S. steamer Standish arrived, Friday, from Newport News and Lynn Haven Bay, where she went with supplies and mail for the cadets on board the practice ships, Indiana and Chesapeake. Superintendent Wainwright and Lieutenant Eberle report everything in fine condition on the practice ships. The cadets are all well. The ships have left the capes. While at Newport News the cadets went through the ship-yards and aboard the Wisconsin and Missouri, and other ships in course of construction.

The Construction Bureau of the Navy Department at Washington has sent to the Naval Academy, for the museum, a plate perforated with shot, removed from the captured Spanish warship Reina Mercedes, and a complete model, in metal, of the cruiser Philadelphia.

The captured Spanish gunboat, Alverado, left the Naval Academy this morning for Norfolk, Va., and thence along the sounds, where she will be used as a recruiting vessel.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., June 24, 1901.

Captain Groves has returned from a visit in Denver. Major Carrington will leave this week for a visit at Excelsior Springs. Mrs. Richardson, nee Miss Nellie Farrell, and daughter are expected the first of the month from Manila to occupy quarters here.

Lieutenant Christian has been assigned to the command of Troop K, and Lieutenant Pope has been made commanding officer of Troop M. Lieut. E. K. Sterling, who has been temporarily stationed with Troop L, has received orders to report for duty to the commanding officer at Manila, and will leave at once. Lieutenant Sterling was acting commander of Troop L previous to the assignment of Captain Overton to the troop.

Mrs. Kate Dodge, widow of the late Capt. Charles Dodge, who has been visiting Mrs. Mills in the city, will be the guest this week of Mrs. Minnie Caldwell Taylor.

The committee of officers having charge of the athletic and military field day events for July 4 have completed the program. The committee, consisting of Capt. Clough, Overton and C. C. Smith, 14th Cav., Captain Allen, 29th Inf., and Lieut. C. R. Day, 14th Cav., first consulted with the non-commissioned officers of each troop and had them submit a program, which was afterward revised by the officers. In view of this event, the authorities at the Soldiers' Home have decided not to get up any special exercises for the day, but to allow the veterans to witness the exercises here.

The program will begin at 8:30 a. m. on the west end parade, and is as follows: 100-yard dash; throwing 15-pound hammer; running high jump; 220-yard dash; pole vault; putting 16-pound shot; obstacle race, 200 yards; throwing baseball; running broad jump; sack race, 75 yards; best instructed squad in school of soldier; best instructed squad in school of trooper; tug-of-war between squadrons, two men from each troop, one anchor from squadron and one captain from squadron who does not pull; pull without cleats; one minute time limit. Afternoon—Baseball game between squadrons. Game called at 2:30.

ALCATRAZ ISLAND.

Alcatraz Island, Cal., June 20, 1901.

Miss Tessie Riche, a charming young lady of San Jose, Cal., is the guest of Mrs. Fuller, wife of Capt. A. M. Fuller, 9th Cav.

A most delightful and charming reception was given on June 20 by Mrs. Hardin in honor of her mother, Mrs. King, widow of Colonel King of the Engineers. Mrs. Hardin was assisted by Mrs. A. M. Fuller. The dining room was beautifully decorated in the season's choice flowers and around the artistically set table sat her guests, Mrs. W. C. King, Mrs. Robert McGregor, Miss King, Miss Gertrude King, Miss Culling, Mrs. Dames, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Long, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Rumbough, Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Joett and Mrs. Potter.

Capt. A. M. Fuller, 9th Cav., who is now on duty here, has about all one man can attend to, being quartermaster, commissary officer in charge of the U. S. Military Prison, ordnance officer, signal officer, adjutant, summary court officer, post treasurer, recruiting officer, Engineer officer, and temporarily commanding officer of the post. It is remarkable what a man can do when he has to do it!

Dr. Najib Taky ud Deen, our doctor, is a native of

Syria. They must have the same ideas of making themselves agreeable to the ladies in Syria that we have in this country.

Mrs. W. C. King, Mrs. Robert McGregor, and her two daughters, who are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Hardin, sail June 25 for Manila.

THE FORTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The Army and Navy Club, in Manila, on the evening of the 8th of May, was the scene of a gathering of the officers of the 42d Infantry, upon the invitation of its lieutenant colonel, John H. Beacom, who desired to bid farewell to the officers preparatory to his departure on leave for China, as the regiment would be off for the United States before his return to Manila. The 42d turned out as one man. One of the objects of the meeting was the suggestion by Colonel Beacom for the formation of a regimental organization that would to some extent preserve the social relations of its officers and would serve to keep the officers and men in touch, for the mutual advantage of all concerned. This organization will be effected in all probability upon the arrival of the regiment in the United States.

The 42d Infantry was organized under the care and direction of Colonel Beacom at Fort Niagara, N. Y., and left the United States for the Philippines on Nov. 30, 1899, arriving at Manila Dec. 30, 1899, where the regiment was turned over to its colonel, J. Milton Thompson. Its service in the Philippines, aside from a six weeks' expedition of six companies under Colonel Beacom into the Laguna country, in January and February, 1900, consisted in the garrisoning of the stations forming the outer defenses of Manila from Novotas, on Manila bay, to the north to Pasig, to the southeast, including the towns on the Laguna de Bay on the northeast and west shores. Twenty-one towns have been garrisoned by this regiment. During this service constant scouts and small expeditions and minor engagements have been carried on with such success that at the time of the recall of the regiment from its stations preparatory to going home, the insurrection in the territory occupied by the 42d had been ended, the insurgent leaders captured or surrendered, the district cleared up as to arms and hostile inhabitants, and to all intents and purposes peace and civil government re-established.

Lieut. Col. John H. Beacom, a captain in the 6th U. S. Infantry, was graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in the class of '82. Assigned to the 18th Infantry in 1882, transferred to the 23d Infantry in 1883, he was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1888, and captain in 1898, and assigned to the 6th Infantry. During the Spanish-American War he served in Cuba as an assistant adjutant general in the 5th Corps, under General Wood of Santiago. He was appointed as lieutenant colonel, 42d Infantry, in 1899, and organized and commanded the regiment until its arrival in Manila on Dec. 30, 1899.

VOLUNTEER.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

Fort McPherson, Ga., June 22, 1901.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Having been transferred from Fort Thomas, Ky., to Fort McPherson, Ga., it has been my pleasure to see a new regiment, the 26th Infantry, formed from raw recruits, and the transformation has indeed been a marvelous one. To use an illustration, it is the difference between the raw cotton and the completed fabric. The indefatigable efforts of the commanding officer, Colonel French and his faithful and efficient adjutant, Captain Beall, supported by the other officers, have resulted in three months' time, in the equipment of as fine a body of men as one could ask to see. The grounds are in fine condition, and the foliage in front of the officers' line is beautiful. To our great regret, the band leaves us early in July, just as it was getting into first class condition. The baneful effects of the anti-cess law are seen on every hand. The consolidated mess is impoverished, while the saloon keepers outside the fort rejoice and the drunks and arrests far exceed the figures of former days.

I. H. B. HEADLEY, Chaplain, Art. Corps,

DATE OF COLONEL EGBERT'S DEATH.

Cincinnati, Ohio, June 21, 1901.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

You reprint an item from the Manila "Times," stating that the date of Colonel Egbert's death is wrong on our tablet at Fort Thomas. The reason for this is that the date was differently given in newspaper and official accounts at the time, not enough attention being given to the great difference in time between here and Manila. The news of Egbert's death was received and published in newspaper extras on Sunday, March 26, 1899, about 2 p. m., New York time. This would be 3 a. m., in Manila, next day, March 27. As the action occurred in the daytime, he undoubtedly was killed on March 26, as officially published in the Army Register for 1900. All accounts, however, gave the date as the 25th, and the tablet was modelled and cast so promptly that it was in bronze before the slight error was observed. But how can it be possible that the correct date is March 27, when we had the news on the streets in extras at 2 p. m., March 26, allowing a reasonable time for transmission from the field to Manila, say two hours, and from thence to New York via cable, say two hours more? Will the Journal kindly attempt to straighten out this difference?

H. L. BRIDWELL.

CAP ORNAMENT FOR ORDNANCE.

Fort Perry, N. Y., June 20, 1901.

Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Knowing the interest your valuable paper has always in the matter of uniform for the enlisted men of the different corps of the Army, I would like to make a suggestion which I have no doubt it put before the proper authority, would be taken into consideration. It is a fact that the cap ornament for the Ordnance Sergeants is the only one of the Post N. C. O. staff, including Hospital Stewards and Signal Sergeants, not having the corps device enclosed in a wreath of unburnished gilt metal. Now the Q. M. D. has seen fit to change the chevrons, I think it would be one more step in the right direction if they would also change the cap ornament, making it more uniform and attractive, which seems to be the aim of all the late changes in the uniform of the Army.

ORDNANCE.

ADMINISTRATION OF COLONEL MILLS.

Leavenworth, Kas., June 12, 1901.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your issue of June 8, a correspondent signing himself "Forty Years a Soldier," begins his chapter on the recent disturbance at West Point by hoping that an officer will be selected as Superintendent "with no less rank than that of full colonel of the line, well known for strict discipline, tempered with justice, of long and large experience," and concludes with the following back-handed slap at the present Superintendent:

"It should be borne in mind that increased temporary military rank, by preferment or otherwise, does not always carry with it the requisite knowledge or experience; therefore, it seems that it would be wise to hold within the lines on which our military system is built, which has heretofore brought honorable and eminently successful results, to our arms."

Your correspondent, "Forty Years a Soldier," as a graduate of the Military Academy, should know that many of its Superintendents before the war were captains, as youthful as Mills, and possessing no greater ability. During the greater part of the war the Superintendent was a major, followed in 1864 by a lieutenant colonel. The first Superintendent holding the rank of colonel was Thomas G. Pitcher, 44th Infantry, who was followed by Thomas H. Ruger, 18th Infantry; the last was succeeded by Brigadier General Schofield.

If "youth" was responsible for the recent troubles at West Point, what about the "Whittaker amputations," when General Schofield was its Superintendent?

If, according to "Forty Years a Soldier," age and rank are so necessary to manage a military kindergarten, what about the administration of Schofield? Should he have been held responsible because Whittaker tried to amputate his own ears? "Forty Years a Soldier" would not think of it for a moment, because age and rank are always right, while in the eyes of some people "youth" can never be right. Some people are born old, hence have nothing in common with youth, and regard it as a mere interloper interfering with old fog notions. Jealousy of "youth" appears to form the basis for the opinion of the "Forty Years a Soldier" correspondent.

It is a matter of record that Colonel Mills has done more to break up brutal practices at the Point than any of his distinguished predecessors. In his first annual report, 1899, Colonel Mills, referring to the discipline at the Academy, said: "In recent years a system of interference with new cadets, or hazing, has come into existence at the Academy which is harmful both to the name and work of the Academy, and in cases has been carried to a cruel and brutal extreme."

This was the condition of affairs "youth" found at the Academy, a legacy left by "age and rank." Because Colonel Mills, himself a graduate of the institution, determined to eradicate these brutal practices, "a spirit of resistance was shown among the older cadets," according to the Superintendent, "not creditable to proper discipline."

While no such spirit of resistance was shown during the administration of Colonel Mills's predecessors, it was, as General Merritt has well said, because, while "hazing has been at the root of all the evils in connection with the discipline of the Academy since those evils began," and "was hushed up in times gone by, latterly it has been dragged to the light." Colonel Mills might have escaped criticism and reflections upon his ability—because of his youth—had he been willing to permit matters to be hushed up; but Colonel Mills never compromises with offenders. He determined to wipe out hazing, and did not fear the attacks of those who would support the cadets in their insubordination.

In a recent interview in the New York "Sun," republished in your issue, in which "Forty Years a Soldier's" letter appears, General Merritt is quoted as follows:

"The insubordination which has just had its climax is a matter of no recent growth. It did not have its origin and development in Colonel Mills' administration. It is only Colonel Mills' resolute determination to stamp it out for once and all which has made him conspicuous in connection with it."

Colonel Mills needs no better vindication for his action than General Merritt's testimony. It shows that "youth" has proved a powerful factor in breaking up the practices which for years have been permitted to be carried on at the Academy, and to its shame.

General Merritt does not subscribe himself "Forty-five Years a Soldier," but could easily do so, proving himself a better witness by five years' more experience, if length of service and rank and age are taken into account.

It is no fault of Colonel Mills that he has no higher line rank than captain. Are our Army officers who possess ability to be ignored simply because an eagle doesn't roost upon their shoulders? Indeed, it will be a sad day for the Service when officers must wait until ready to be retired before they can receive preferment.

Fortunately the people of the country and those in authority in the Army do not regard "youth" as an obstacle to the performance of duty. In supporting Colonel Mills the Department gives proof that it is satisfied with his management of the Academy, and the people support the Department.

The undersigned has known Colonel Mills for many years, and while he needs no defense from me, I cannot forego the opportunity of puncturing a few of the "age" bubbles which have been set adrift. I am only a civilian, and hope I am not out of place in defending a "recruit of twenty-seven years' service" from the criticism of "Forty Years a Soldier."

Colonel Albert L. Mills is the very ideal of the American Army officer. A soldier in all the designation implies, a gentleman of the highest character, and gifted with professional attainments worthy of the institution from which he was graduated and over which he now presides. A disciplinarian in the strictest sense, yet just and kind to all under his authority. In selecting him for his present post the President chose not only a brave and gallant officer, but one most admirably equipped for a discharge of duties required of the Superintendent of the Academy. He is a worthy successor of the distinguished officers who preceded him, and whose labors have given the Academy a world-wide reputation.

The views expressed by "Forty Years a Soldier" are not shared by the Army, except a branch of the Service which believes that the Superintendent should not be selected from any other, and to this branch "Forty Years a Soldier" evidently belongs.

HENRY SCHINDLER.

What our correspondent says of Colonel Mills and his administration of the Military Academy is just, and should meet with general approval, but Mr. Schindler's wholly uncalled-for remark concerning the Engineers loses its force in view of the fact that our correspondent, "Forty Years a Soldier," is an officer of the line

and not of the Engineer Corps. The Superintendents before the Civil War having the rank of captains were Thayer, Brewerton, Lee and Barnard, all of them Engineers. Since the Civil War there have been one colonel, two lieutenant colonels, and two majors of Engineers, a colonel of Cavalry, two colonels of Infantry, two general officers, Schofield and Howard, and one captain of Cavalry. Beauregard, who held command for five days only, in January, 1861, was a captain of Engineers. The selection of a Superintendent was confined to the Corps of Engineers until the act of July 13, 1866, opened the appointment to the entire Army. In view of the history of the Academy, the contention that its management should be left to the hands of the Engineer Corps is not an unnatural one, whatever may be thought as to its wisdom.

"TO PHILIP, SOBER."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

As one who cherishes the good name of the Military Academy too highly to hear it bandied about as it has been in the last year, and as it bids fair to be still worse handled in the near future, I sincerely echo the words: "Let us have peace."

But, while we are seeking peace, for heaven's sake let us consider a sensible basis instead of indulging in wild diatribes and recriminations, and in bald-headed determination to carry through personal opinions at all costs. More than one man or one reputation is at stake. The Academy is in actual danger. In what grave danger, I fear, is not realized by those who really have her fate in their hands. As things are now going the enemies of the Academy, and their name is legion, are being daily offered new weapons with which to compass her destruction; and this, it is feared, by those who should be the wisest in her defense. In this connection some of General Merritt's remarks upon affairs at the Academy, as published in your issue of June 8, are deserving of the attention of those who are giving thought to the matter.

General Merritt's methods, while Superintendent of the Academy, were, in some respects, remarkable. Whether they were desirable at the time was for those of that time to judge. General Merritt has not since claimed a full triumph for his plans, but perhaps if he had had a free hand the triumph would have been greater. However that may be, I think there are not many officers of later years who would be willing to see him put into effect there the ideas which he so freely expresses. To do so would be reactionary in the extreme.

General Merritt speaks contemptuously of the class organizations, the class cheers, and other "nonsense." The days are gone, we trust beyond recall, when the Cadet Corps was made up of what the General calls "nice, good little cadets," who, when not at the daily grind, moved sedately out to their recreations in dress-coats and a timorous frame of mind—some of the many rules of decorum should be broken.

We of recent years have spent time and labor and money to build up a healthy athletic spirit and corps spirit there. Yes, and a class spirit, for the others depended upon a friendly class rivalry in these matters. To get them it was necessary that the classes and the corps should move with intelligence, purpose and unanimity. Hence the organizations and the control exercised by class presidents.

We got what was wanted. Is any one bold enough to take it away and revert to the old methods when cadets were "nice, good little" puppets in strait-jackets, who moved obedient to the commands on the parade ground, and beyond that were known only as social pets? By later methods better relations were established between the cadets and their natural rulers, the officers on duty over them. They came to have common sympathies, to work to the same ends, and to hold each other in greater respect and kinder esteem. Woe to the day and the events that have lately been moving to destroy this understanding, and turn this respect into contempt.

One who knows the spirit of the Cadet Corps may well be astonished at the statement that "cadets sit in judgment on the orders of their superiors, and talk about compromises and agreements about the enforcement of regulations."

Why inflame the public mind, already in a ferment, by exaggerations of the conduct of the Corps of Cadets: or the minds of the cadets themselves against those upon whom they should look as helpers and co-workers, by contemptuous references?

Was there ever a company, made up of any sort of men, from students and learned professors to the roughest of a city's slums, that did not discuss its captain's orders? It does not follow that it ever intended disobedience to those orders. In my experience cadet discussion of orders was more in private than in public. There was concerted action only to obtain modifications of regulations that seemed to work a hardship or injustice. Is it denied that such unnecessary hardships and injustices constantly occur, usually imposed, indeed, quite unwittingly? Is there no form of orderly appeal which it is desirable should remain a privilege?

To cite an instance of this procedure in my knowledge: The cadets were required to give written answers to certain questions concerning themselves, some of which were trivially personal. If these replies were asked of Army officers even, the strongest kind of objection would be made. The cadets, almost unanimously, felt themselves humiliated by the requirements and agreed that one man should call upon the Superintendent and explain to him the feeling in regard to the matter. The Superintendent, with a well balanced sense of right and a knowledge of the human mind, instructed that the objectionable questions need not be answered. A man of less good sense or less of that rare quality of being able to lead and to rule men would have feared to have it seem that he was weak, and would have inflicted a most unnecessary punishment.

Generals Hawkins, Wilson and Ernst need no defense from the criticisms of their administrations. The love, respect and reverence of the many graduates who have passed under their skillful hands is quite enough.

It is not so long ago that truth and honor were held to be the superlative attributes at West Point, and the word of a cadet was a thing not lightly to be trifled with or questioned. If this was forgotten or not appreciated by the younger and untrained, it was impressed upon them by their seniors quickly, firmly and forever. Their seniors held all to this standard because it was expected of them, and they could not afford to fail. This high spirit, together with the wisely directed leadership of the class presidents, was depended upon by the au-

thorities as a strong aid to the preservation of good order and discipline. And this confidence, rightly used, was not misplaced and was not abused. Indeed, the greatest fears of the cadets were aroused by any action which seemed to threaten or take from them this confidence, or imply that they would no longer be depended upon to preserve among themselves that regard for truth and honor.

Are the two notorious lapses, chronicled recently, merely sporadic cases from which no conclusion can be drawn, or do they indicate that those attributes which were once the pride and glory of the Academy have been undermined and are tottering to their fall? If so, there must be a terrible accounting with some one. These young men should be rewarded and punished rationally and with dignity, as befits men and not children, and be sure they will repay such treatment. In spite of calumnies, I prefer to believe they are men in whom honor may still reign.

It is a principle, almost beyond discussion, that a man, to be a successful ruler of men, must have their respect, whatever else he may lack. A system of petty spying begets no respect, and hence can have no success. We may be permitted to question if the system of inquisitorial boards mentioned by General Merritt, "to be appointed from time to time during the summer," "to drag to light" any misdemeanors that may or may not have happened, will beget any more respect.

I speak, of course, impersonally, but many officers of the Army will know one who, when in command of a company, is, with only too much reason, in constant dread of a mutiny in his command, although it may be, under any one else, quite the ordinary company. When he is in a military post only a few weeks are required to set the whole garrison by the ears, and a few weeks later his hand is turned against every one, and every one's hand against him. Yet, under our system, it is far from impossible that this officer may, some day, be appointed Superintendent or Commandant of Cadets at the Academy. In these situations like begets like. The captain who has no confidence in his men may be sure they will fail him when the hour of trial comes. The servant who is ever under suspicion ultimately becomes a thief and a liar.

For what are our appointments made? It is not sufficient that a man should be a good "mixer" in politics, or a leader in society. His ability to invent a gun, construct a bridge, write a book or conduct a faultless drill, guarantees no power to govern men. Bravery in the field is no criterion. The boldest leaders of a charge, the most reckless characters, who would intrepidly rush in where angels might long hesitate to tread, have been notoriously so brutally incapable of governing that, in ordinary times, they were with the greatest difficulty kept from the avenging dagger of the assassin.

Not that there are no criteria. The officer whose fame is that he has successfully administered a company, and afterward a regiment, although his fame may not be as brilliant as that of others, possesses qualities which should be used. But if our chiefs are not selected for these qualities, what can be expected when the subordinates are to be chosen?

The officers now in control at the Academy are unfortunate in one respect, in that they are called upon to enforce quickly a state of affairs demanded, not so much by military necessity as by popular clamor, and they must meet and overcome traditions in the Academy whose force and tenacity are too familiar to every member of our race to admit the pious pretense that they are not understood. Yet even tradition has been known to yield gracefully to the skilled hand upon the rein when it resisted, with blood and cries, the more forceful efforts of the good and rash.

And last let me appeal to every graduate and lover of the Academy to interest himself in bringing this chaos to an end, and to remember that every act of administration must be, not for the benefit of any individual or group of individuals, but for the benefit of the Academy and the good of the Service at large.

LIMA.

DISGRACEFUL, IF TRUE.

The "New American," Manila, in its issue of May 23, tells the following story which we hope to find much modified by the evidence to be brought to light by official investigation. Lieutenant Lloyd is an Englishman by birth, and was promoted from a private of Connecticut artillery to second lieutenant 6th U. S. Art., July 9, 1898, the same day that Lieutenant Howell was appointed from Iowa a second lieutenant in the same regiment. Dr. Overton would appear to be a contract surgeon. The "American" says:

"Camp Stotsenberg was thrown into a state of excitement Tuesday afternoon and evening, and as a result of the fracas Lieutenant Charles Lloyd is suffering from a slight wound on the side of the head, the result of a shot fired at him by Lieutenant James F. Howell, the commanding officer, and the two officers and Dr. Overton, the surgeon at the camp, and the entire strength of No. 12 Battery are under arrest."

"Lieutenant Lloyd is on special duty as judge advocate, and is quartered at Fort Stotsenberg. In the afternoon, about 3 o'clock, it appears he and Lieutenant Howell were drinking together and quarrelled over their cups. It is stated that Lieutenant Lloyd challenged Howell to meet him at ten paces to settle the dispute. Howell, it is alleged, drew his revolver and fired at Lloyd, the bullet grazing the side of his head. Dr. Overton was called and the wound was dressed, and Lieutenant Lloyd remained in quarters. After retreat Lieutenant Howell ordered the entire battery out. "Boots and saddles" was sounded, and the lieutenant, springing into his saddle, took the entire force out into the Maraquina Valley over rice fields, gorges and jungles. From 6 o'clock until 7:30 he ordered his men to perform every evolution in the drill book. During this time he was hardly able to keep his saddle, and was firing his revolver in the air and shouting his orders at the top of his voice."

"When the battery lined up after their exercise he took their arms from them and gave them a lecture. 'You've been running this battery for the last three months, and now, d—n you, I'll show you who is in command here.'"

"The fracas was reported to the commanding officer at San Felipe, and a Cavalry officer was sent over. He placed the two officers under arrest and asked Dr. Overton if Howell was in condition to command the battery. He answered in the affirmative, and yesterday he also was arrested for misrepresenting the situation. Before the investigation was concluded the entire battery was arrested, as the commanding officer claimed that the men had acted disrespectfully toward him while on the mad hike. They admit that there were some remarks passed in the battery that would not be considered complimentary, but they obeyed all orders."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. A. H.—If the soldier was found "not guilty" by the General Court Martial of the charge of cheating he is clear so far as the War Department is concerned, and if he is recommended for examination a second time and is successful he will get his promotion.

C. E. F.—The vacancies for officers in the Army have not all been filled yet, there being approximately three hundred appointments yet to be made, exclusive of the many which will have to be made to fill vacancies caused by the failure of appointees to pass the required examination. Enlisted men will not have to wait for the appointment of Volunteer officers; in fact, many enlisted men have already received their appointments.

A. B. C.—Service in Cuba is to be counted in computing foreign service.

J. W.—You have no possible claim against the Government for your transportation from Manila to San Francisco. By paying your own fare and not using transportation furnished you by the Government, you consulted your own convenience. You can receive no reimbursement.

DIVERS—You are not entitled to two months' extra pay. Write to the Adjutant General's Office in Washington, and it may be possible to obtain the address desired.

ARTILLERY asks: (1.) What is the percentage necessary for qualification for sharpshooter and marksman in the annual practice with the rifle and carbine? Answer—Sharpshooter firing with the rifle, 70 per cent.; with the carbine, 67 per cent. Marksman firing with the rifle, 64 per cent.; with the carbine, 62 per cent. (2.) Is there a Professor Koehler at West Point? Answer—The Master of the Sword at West Point is named Koehler, with the pay of a lieutenant.

CONSTANT READER.—The future station of troops coming home from the Philippines has not yet been determined.

W. J. McB.—In our opinion you had best apply to the Yellowstone Park Commission for the place you desire.

A. P. H.—Wives of Army officers, when there is sufficient accommodation, are allowed to travel on Government transports to Manila, with the approval of the War Department. Wives cannot always accompany their husbands, however, and frequently have to wait opportunity for passage. The conditions of living in the Philippines are now greatly improved, and families there in numerous instances manage to enjoy themselves. The climate agrees with some people, while with others it does not. The rainy season is the most disagreeable. The climate is on the whole healthy, and the average temperature throughout the year is nearly 82 degrees. There have been hurricanes and earthquakes there in which many lives have been lost, but none recently. The time of passage from San Francisco is about one month. Clothing suitable for the climate is very cheap in Manila, but persons taking passage in the summer would do well to have a supply of the lightest linen or cotton clothing with them.

H. M. B.—The statement that Congress had never made provision for the awarding of medals of honor with \$100 gratuity to enlisted men of the Marine Corps, was a mistake. Under the act approved March 3, 1901, provision was made for gratuity and medals for Marine Corps.

SIGNAL CORPS.—The pay of a private in the Signal Corps during the first year of enlistment is \$13 per month. If a private shows special ability for Signal Corps work, and makes application for transfer, the chances are that he would be granted the privilege requested.

W. R. G.—According to your statement of service, you are not entitled to two months' extra pay, as you did not enlist for the war only.

J. A. McC.—The probabilities are that the 20th Infantry will be ordered home some time next winter. The plan is to greatly reduce the Army in the Philippines within the next year, and as the 20th has had long service there it will be one of the first to come back.

W. H. J.—The War Department has not yet made up a statement giving the information you desire.

H. J. R.—It is impossible to say at this time when the 6th U. S. Infantry will return home.

C. E. L.—If you will name some particular district, we can answer your question, but not otherwise, as the War and Navy Departments refuse to make known a complete list of districts.

SUBSCRIBER asks: Does an enlisted man having served in China receive double time on retirement? Answer—No.

J. T.—Private James F. McLaughlin, Co. C, 13th Infantry, enlisted July 3, 1899, at Worcester, Mass. He is dead and was buried in grave No. 20, post cemetery, Dagupan, P. I.

W. F. G. M. V. M., writes: A short time previous to our going into camp last year this command was provided with the 3.2 B. L. rifles, together with the limbers and caissons. We march from our home station to camp, a distance of about twenty-two miles, and it has been our custom in years previous to prevent sore necks on the horses, to use pole ropes during the march, but not after arriving in camp nor during drills while in camp. Last year the same caution was taken on the march, but we found after several drills that our horses were getting sore necks (pole horses). Our horses are hired from year to year from local parties, furnished with the collars with which they are accustomed to work in daily. This we have done, as many of the collars furnished by the State are of a size that could not be used. Answer—The only

precautions we know of against it is constant care and watchfulness; some horses have roached manes, roached on purpose to do away with the wad of hair on the necks where the collar rest, which hair, unless kept smooth and clean, will cause sore necks by its bunching up, heating, etc. There is a zinc collar pad to be had that can be put in the top of the collar and that makes a broad, smooth surface to distribute the pressure on top of the neck. These have been found very efficacious in preventing sore necks, or allowing them to heal with the horses still in use after once getting sore. Some batteries of the Regular Army never have been troubled greatly with sore necks, as they have the steel collar, and the manes are roached as above stated. A few sore necks turned up in a battery lately on a long road march, as the result of roaching too short, so that the hair was too stubby, and pricked and chafed, the same as a two or three days' beard on a man's face; this simply indicates not to roach too short; of course, we understand you cannot probably roach the hired horses you have to use, and we can only suggest care in seeing that tufts and bundles of the mane are not allowed under the collars, but that everything be kept carefully clean and smooth under the collar. Some light batteries of the United States Army use steel collars exclusively. If you use the leather collars belonging to the horses you hire they will give more trouble than properly fitted steel collars; but of course the latter are hard to find, in your case, fitted, or of a size proper for each horse. The method of packing limber chests with ammunition has been changed so as to throw all the weight practically to the rear of the limber axes, and thus take weight off the end of the pole to cause less pressure on the collars of wheel horses. But this hint would probably not be of any service to you, as probably you do not have your chests packed with ammunition; on the march having the cannons and caissons to the rear, while riding on the limber chests, will take weight off the end of the pole, but is rather rough on the cannons. But we know of no absolute preventative; great care and attention to fit of collars, clean and smooth manes under collars will generally assist in keeping necks sound.

First Lieutenant of Infantry, commission bearing date February 2, 1901, desires transfer with First Lieutenant of Cavalry. Address Room 7, 1517 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

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MARRIED.

CALLAGHAN-HENNEBERRY.—At Chester, Pa., June 19, 1901, Mr. John T. Callaghan, Jr., and Miss Gertrude Marie Henneberry, step-daughter of Carpenter M. K. A. Mahony, U. S. Navy, retired.

HARTMAN-ROBINSON.—At Philadelphia, Pa., June 26, Henry Lawrence Hartman to Miss Florence Claude Robinson, daughter of Captain and Mrs. L. W. Robinson, U. S. N.

MAGRUDER-GULICK.—At Baltimore, Md., June 30, 1901, Surgeon Alexander Fitzhugh Magruder, U. S. N., and Mrs. Ida Newton Gulick.

RHEA-LEE.—At New York City, June 25, 1901, Lieut. James C. Rhea, 7th U. S. Cav., to Miss Helen Lee, daughter of Brigadier General Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. A.

DIED.

CRAYCROFT.—At her home, 1004 Linwood avenue, Kansas City, Mo., at 10.20 p. m., Thursday, June 20, Mrs. Winnie Hare Craycroft, wife of 1st Lieut. W. T. Craycroft, U. S. A., retired, and sister of Gen. Luther A. Hare, U. S. A.

HAY.—Suddenly at New Haven, Conn., June 23, 1901, Adelbert S. Hay, late U. S. Consul at Pretoria, S. A., and son of the Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State.

SLOAN.—At Norwalk, Conn., June 23, Col. Thomas E. Sloan, late of the N. G. N. Y., and former Major of the Old Guard of New York. He was drowned from a sail boat which capsized after being swamped in a heavy sea.

TAYLOR.—At New York City, June 22, 1901, James E. Taylor, war correspondent and artist who also served in the 10th New York Volunteers during the Rebellion.

TRACY.—At Washington Barracks, June 19, 1901, Jeanne Wood, daughter of Jeanne Wood and Lieut. Joseph Powell Tracy, U. S. Army.

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The Association of Military Surgeons of the United States will this year offer the Enno Sander Gold Medal, valued at \$100, for the best essay on "The Most Practicable Organization of the Medical Department of the U. S. Army for Active Service." The competition is open to all persons eligible to membership in the association, and the successful essay, together with those receiving honorable mention, will be published in the proceedings of the Association. The Assistant Secretary of War, the Surgeon General of the Army, and a distinguished general officer will act as a Board of Award.

The Rev. W. T. Hobart, a Methodist missionary in China, has presented to the National Museum, through Minister Conger, the lock and key of one of the gates of the Sacred City of Peking. The lock is an iron cylinder nearly four feet long, inscribed with Chinese characters, and was taken from the city gate directly in front of the palace of the Chinese Emperor. The accompanying key is of iron and is four feet long. It is to be hoped that these trophies are not like the famous blockhouse at San Juan that had enough locks and keys to furnish every Volunteer with one.

The wild horse, in his natural state, is said to be practically extinct. Of the 200,000 mustangs scattered over the plains of Arizona, New Mexico and Texas ten years ago, all are gone except a few caught and kept by the Indians in their reservations.

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FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The recent exhibitions of marching endurance by the Cossacks do not bear out the gloomy articles in the Continental press on the decay of that people. In long marches covering a total length of from 860 to 2,125 miles by the Transbalkan Cossacks, the average distances made on each marching day by four battalions of infantry were 18, 22, 20 and 21 miles. A battery of Cossack artillery during 31 days it was in the field, was on the move for 29 days marching on an average 27 miles a day.

The English King must have the right to wear more uniforms than any other crowned head. In addition to the Field Marshal's uniform of the British Army, he will wear the four different uniforms of the Guards and the 10th Hussars. He is an English Admiral, and also a General in the Prussian Army and Colonel of German Dragoons and of a Prussian regiment. The King is colonel of no fewer than twenty-two different regiments in his own Army.

Rudyard Kipling takes not only a poetic but also a very practical interest in the military. Rottingdean, his English home, has largely through his initiative and help, started a rifle club, which promises to be a model. Its ranges, which go up to 1,000 yards, are on the Downs. The entrance fee for working men is small and the ammunition is free. The rifles are the latest pattern Lee-Enfield. Mr. Kipling offers prizes for competition among workmen members, and his son has given a silver goblet for the boys, for whose practice Mr. Kipling has started a boys' shooting club, with a Morris tube range.

French sentiment toward England is illustrated by two pictures in the French "salon." One represents naked men and women on the gallows—a priest is standing before them holding a crucifix in front as if to stop a body of soldiers before him from attacking the dead bodies. It is entitled "Les Anglais en Irlande." The other, called "L'Outrage," represents a British officer jumping his horse over the dead body of Marshal Ney, who was executed by order of the French Court of Peers and shot by French soldiers.

Swiss military papers speak in high terms of the new

revolver which has been adopted for the mounted troops of the Swiss Army and which is the invention of two Berlin engineers. The recoil on firing brings a fresh cartridge from the magazine into the barrel. The pistol weighs 800 grammes (1 lb. 13 oz.), and its centre of gravity lies immediately over the hand of the firer. The magazine carries eight cartridges, and practised shots can fire 48 rounds in from 28 to 30 seconds. The calibre of the weapon is 7.65 millimetres (0.32 inches) and its range is given at 2,000 yards.

The report of the British Army Medical Department for 1899, just issued as a Blue Book, shows that the average strength of European troops serving at home and abroad, exclusive of South Africa, in 1899 was 201,004 warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men. The total number of admissions to hospital was 173,204, and the total deaths 1,594. The admissions represent a ratio of 861.7 per 1,000 of strength as above; the deaths, one of 10.82 per 1,000, on a strength of 204,720, which includes detached men not shown in the returns received.

The report that the Chinese Emperor was to visit Europe shortly has been so generally spread about the Continent that we see the Chinese legation at St. Petersburg has been compelled to make a formal denial of such an intention. With about everything else sacred in his country gone to the "demonstration bow-wow," it is perhaps only natural that the Emperor should wish not to expose his sanctified person to the rude gaze of Europeans.

Advices from Cherbourg, France, June 15, announce that the submarine boat Narval concluded a twelve hour submergence test on that date, with the object of ascertaining the effects upon the crew. The confinement and lack of fresh air produced nausea and exhaustion after a few hours. The tension was so intense that the men were unnerved.

The conflict between the Germans and Czechs in Austria-Hungary, which deserves Secretary Seward's appellation of "the irrepressible conflict," makes interesting a study of the elements composing the Army of that country, which consists of 428,000 Slavs, 227,000 Allemands, 120,000 Magyars, 48,000 Roumanians, and 14,000 Italians. The Slavs are made up of 174,000 Czechs, 76,000 Poles, 75,000 Ruthenians, 75,000 Croats and Servians and 28,000 Slavonians.

Corporal Daburon, a bugler of the 10th Regiment of French Colonial Infantry, while the allied forces were marching on to Peking last year in the campaign in China, and just after they had taken Yangtsun, jumped into the Pei River, rescuing two American soldiers who had fallen in. He was awarded a gold medal for his bravery by the French Government on June 3.

A Parliamentary paper just issued shows that the expenses of the South African war amount to \$768,585,000, of which \$540,230,000 has been raised by loans and \$228,355,000 out of revenues.

Four reservoirs, having an aggregate capacity of 5,000,000 gallons of water, have been cut in the Rock of Gibraltar to furnish a supply of water for the garrison in the event of a siege.

CANTEEN—NO CANTEEN.

(From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.)

Tuesday was pay day at Fort Sheridan, and the event was celebrated in the usual manner at the Highwood saloons. In those institutions there was the usual crowd of depraved characters of both sexes to urge the soldiers to vice of all kinds. Their success will appear in due season in the Fort Sheridan guard-house reports, in the court-martial records, and in the hospital returns. The attention of those who induced Congress to abolish

the canteen may be called to one little episode.

Ralph Allen, a private, still in his "teens," made a wager with four companions in a Highwood saloon that he could drink a pint of the whiskey vended there without moving the bottle from his lips. Some of his comrades protested, knowing and fearing what the result might be. But Allen persisted, won the wager, and called for another bottle.

Those well-meaning women who have been giving thanks because Congress "removed the temptation of strong drink from our boys" are invited to contemplate the performance of Private Ralph Allen. In the canteen this foolhardy feat would have been doubly impossible. There he could have obtained no spirits, and there he would not have been permitted to drink to excess. Had he even attempted to do so, the sergeant in charge would have called the guard and had him locked up until he repented his folly.

The incontrovertible fact is that those who abolished the canteen in the name of "temperance" opened wide the door to just such excesses.

EUROPEAN AUTUMN MANEUVERS.

The "Ruski Invalid" states that the Russian maneuvers this summer will be upon a larger scale than in any previous year, 739 battalions, 485 squadrons, or sotnias, and 391 batteries taking part, or 60 per cent. of the infantry, 71 per cent. of the cavalry and 73 per cent. of the artillery. The most considerable operations will be in the Warsaw district. The western army, which will be the stronger of the two, will have the duty of covering an investment of Warsaw, occupying the line from Siedlitz to Lukoff, which the eastern army will endeavor to penetrate. This operation will take place from Sept. 7 to 12. There will be important maneuvers also in the district of St. Petersburg from Aug. 14 to 26. At Wilna, also, from Sept. 19 to 28, there will be maneuvers of cavalry, in which forty-eight squadrons, or sotnias, and twenty-four horse guns will be engaged. In the same district the troops at Grodno, Orany, Wilna and Skobelev—which last-named is a camp near Baranovitch—will take part in maneuvers to last five days. Operations of less importance will take place in other districts.

A notable feature in the French autumn maneuvers this year will be the extended employment of machine guns with cavalry divisions. These latter are also to be accompanied by engineer and infantry detachments on bicycles. The regiments are experimentally to place in the field five squadrons each, the division therefore numbering altogether thirty squadrons.

A correspondent sends to the Yorkshire "Post" a letter from a Royal Horse Artillery driver in South Africa, who tells this story at the expense of the British columns engaged in clearing the Orange River colony of supplies:

Scene: Boer farmer sitting at the door of his cottage; large stack of oat straw in the background. Enter Colonel Shovelong's staff officer.

Staff Officer: "I have orders to either buy or destroy all forage and food in this district. I therefore give you notice that I am about to set fire to that pile of oat straw."

Boer Farmer: "Bod I dell you—"

Staff Officer: "Resistance is futile."

Boer Farmer: "Bod would you please—"

Staff Officer: "I can listen to no excuses."

The stack of oat straw presently bursts into flame, and the staff officer goes on his way rejoicing. The Boer turns to his wife and says: "Dose Khakis are strange peoples. I wanted to dell him dat dia was de oat straw dat I haff sold to de colonel half an hour ago." And he thoughtfully jingled the British sovereigns in his pocket.

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Prof. Vaughan, Dean of the Medical Department, University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, says:
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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

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 District of Porto Rico.—Lieut. Col. J. A. Buchanan, U. S. V. Headquarters, San Juan, P. R.
 Department of the Lakes.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A.
 Division of the Philippines.—Headquarters, Manila, Major General A. R. Chaffee ordered to command on July 4.

The Division of the Philippines is divided into four departments as follows:

Dept. of Northern Luzon.—Major Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, U. S. A. Address Manila.

Dept. of Southern Luzon.—Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. A. Address Manila, P. I.

Dept. of the Visayas.—Brig. Gen. R. P. Hughes, U. S. A. Headquarters at Iloilo, Island of Panay. Address Manila, P. I.

Dept. of Mindanao and Jolo.—Brig.-Gen. W. A. Kobbe, U. S. A. Headquarters at Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao. Address Manila.

Department of Cuba.—Headquarters, Havana. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. Vols. (Brig. Gen., U. S. A.)

Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. A.

Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks. Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. A.

Department of the Colorado.—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A.

Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Henry C. Merriam, U. S. A., in temporary command.

Department of Dakota.—Headquarters, St. Paul, Mich. Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A., in temporary command.

Department of Alaska.—Headquarters, Fort St. Michael. Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. A.

Department of Texas.—Headquarters, San Antonio. Col. James N. Wheelan, 12th Cav.

ENGINEERS.

Engineer Regiment.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z. West Point.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Signal Corps.—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A and B, Fort Myer, Va.; C, Havana, Cuba; D, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; E, F, H and I, in Philippines. Address Manila.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Address Manila; E, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; F, Fort Keogh, Mont.; G, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; H, Fort Meade, So. D.

2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Matanzas, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Pasa Caballos, Cuba.

3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

4th Cav.—Ordered from Manila to United States. Address for the present San Francisco, Cal.

5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Address Manila, P. I.; F, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; G, Fort Grant, Ariz.; H, Fort Apache, Ariz.; I, Fort Duchesne, Utah.

6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.

7th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Havana, Cuba.

8th Cav.—Headquarters, I, K, L and M, Puerto Principe, Cuba; E, San Luis, Cuba; F and H, Santiago, Cuba; G, Guantanamo, Cuba; A, Fort Reno, Okla.; B and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; C, Fort Sill, Okla.

9th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila.

10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, C, L and M, Manzanillo, Cuba; B, D, I and K, Holguin, Cuba; Cos. E, F, G and H, Manila.

11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops I, K, L and M, Fort Myer, Va.; Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; A, B and C, Fort Clark, Texas; D, Fort Bliss, Texas; E, Fort McIntosh, Texas.

13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops B and D, Fort

Meade, South Dakota, where regiment is organizing; A and C, Fort Assinaboine, Montana.

14th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Troops A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.

15th Cav.—Headquarters and K, L and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B and F, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; H, Yosemite National Park, address Wawona, Cal.; I, Sequoia National Park, Cal.; A, B, C, D and G, Manila.

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1st Co., Fort Dade, Fort Tampa, Fla.; 2d Co., Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 3d and 10th Cos., Sullivan Island, S. C.; 4th Co., Jackson Barracks, La.; 5th Co., Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; 6th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 7th and 8th Cos., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 9th Co., Fort Morgan, Ala.

11th Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 12th Co., Fort Clark, Tex.; 13th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 14th Co., Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; 15th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 16th Co., Fort Fremont, S. C.

17th, 15th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th Cos., Havana, Cuba; 25th, 27th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d and 33d Cos., ordered from Manila to United States; 36th Co. in Philippines. Address Manila, P. I.

25th Co., Fort Flagler, Puget Sound, Wash.; 26th Co., Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.; 27th Co., Fort Stevens, Ore.; 28th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 29th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 30th Co., Fort Caswell, N. C.; 31st Co., Fort McHenry, Md.; 40th Co., Fort Howard, Baltimore, Md.

41st Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 42d Co., Fort Mott, N. J.; 43d Co., Fort Terry, N. Y.; 44th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 45th Co., Fort DuPont, Del.; 46th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 47th, Fort Hunt, Va.; 48th, Fort Hancock, N. J.; 49th and 52d, Fort Columbus, Governors Island, N. Y.; 51st and 54th Cos., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

50th, 53d and 57th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 55th Cos., Fort Hancock, N. J.; 56th and 58th, San Juan, P. R.; 59th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d, 64th, 65th, 66th, 70th and 71st Cos., in Philippines. Address Manila, P. I.

66th and 67th, Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H. I.; 68th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 72d Co., Fort Greble, R. I.; 73d, Fort Porter, N. Y.; 74th, Fort Williams, Me.; 75th, Fort Preble, Me.; 76th Co., Fort Banks, Mass.; 77th Co., Fort Warren, Mass.; 78th and 79th Cos., Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; 80th Co., Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; 81st Co., Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 82d Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 83d, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 84th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 85th and 86th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 87th, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 88th, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 89th, Fort Banks, Mass.; 90th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 91st, Jackson Barracks, La.; 92d, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 93d, Fort Stevens, Ore.; 94th, Fort Flagler, Wash.; 95th, Fort Hancock, N. J.; 97th, Fort Adams, R. I.

Field Artillery.

First Battalion, ordered from Manila to the United States; 2d Bat., Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 3d Bat., Havana, Cuba; 4th Bat., Washington Barracks, D. C.; 5th Bat., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 6th Bat. and 7th Bat., Fort Riley, Kas.; 8th Bat. ordered from Manila to the United States.

9th Bat., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; 10th Bat., Manila; 11th Bat., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 12th and 13th Bats., ordered from Manila to the United States; 14th and 15th Bats., in Philippines. Address Manila, P. I.; 16th Bat., Fort Riley, Kas.; 17th, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; 18th, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 19th and 20th, Fort Riley, Kas.; 21st, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Bands.—1st, Sullivan Island, S. C.; 2d, Havana, Cuba; 3d, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 4th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 6th, Manila; 7th, Fort Adams, R. I.; 8th, Fort Columbus, N. Y.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
 2d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila; A, B and C, Fort Thomas, Ky.; D, Columbus Bks., O.

3d Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

4th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

5th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

6th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

7th Inf.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; A and K, Fort Davis, Alaska; B and I, Fort St. Michael.

Alaska; G, Fort Liscum, Alaska; E, Fort Egbert, Alaska; F and L, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. C, D, H and M, Address Manila.

8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.; A and C, Fort Snelling, Minn.; B, Fort Yates, N. D.; D, Fort Harrison, Mont.

9th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Manila, except Co. B, which is in Pekin, and should be addressed China via San Francisco, Cal.

10th Inf.—Headquarters and E, Fort Crook, Neb.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, in Philippines, address Manila; F, Fort Robinson, Neb.; G, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; H, Fort Niobrara, Neb.

11th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Manila; E and G, Mayaguez, P. R.; F and H, Ponce, P. R.

12th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

13th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, ordered from Manila to the United States; A, Fort Brady, Mich.; B, C and D, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.

15th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Address Manila; E, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; G, Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; F, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; H, Fort Porter, N. Y.

16th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

17th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

18th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, ordered from Manila to the United States; Cos. A and D, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B, Fort Mason, Cal.; C, Alcatraz Island, Cal.

19th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

20th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

21st Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

22d Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

23d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, ordered from Manila to United States; Cos. I, Fort Wingate, N. M.; L, Fort Douglas, Utah; K, Fort Russell, Wyo.; M, Fort Logan, Colo.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and M, address Manila, P. I.; L, Skaguay, Alaska.

25th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment in Philippines. Address Manila.

26th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

27th Inf.—Hdqs. and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K and L, Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort McPherson, Ga.

28th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

29th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

38th, 40, 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, 47th, 48th, 49th address San Francisco, Cal., where regiments are or en route for muster out.

Porto Rican Regt.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, San Juan, P. R. E, F, G, Henry Barracks, Cayey.

Squadron of Philippine Cavalry.—Address Manila, P. I.

Dates of muster out of Volunteer Regiments at San Francisco, Cal.: 11th Cav., March 13; 26th Inf., May 12; 27th Inf., April 1; 28th Inf., May 1; 29th Inf., May 10; 30th Inf., April 3; 32d Inf., May 8; 33d Inf., April 17; 34th Inf., April 17; 35th Inf., May 3; 36th Inf., March 16; 37th Inf., Feb. 29; 39th Inf., May 6; 46th, June 3; 46th, May 2; 31st, June 18.

The Union Metallic Cartridge Company, of Bridgeport, Conn., have issued a new price list for June, 1901, covering the complete line of the Union Metallic Cartridge product. This list is very concise and accurate, showing the many excellent varieties of metallic cartridges, empty and loaded paper shells, primers, gun wads, percussion-caps, brass shot, shells and ammunition for rapid fire guns, made by this company.

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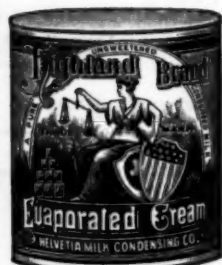
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A FILIPINO FIGHTING HUMORIST.

Quintin Salas, the rebel leader in Iloilo, who recently surrendered, seems to be a humorist as well as a fighter, according to the Manila "New American," whose Iloilo correspondent described some of the tricks Salas played on American officers. The Philippine scribe declared that when Capt. C. M. Raysor, 44th Vol. Inf., was ordered down from Ibayay to participate in the grand drive after Salas, out in the Dumangas region, he ran across a native that offered his services as a guide. Captain Raysor was quick to avail himself of his services, and off they started. The guide seemed to know the country very well and showed the Captain more by-paths, lines, shortcuts and incidentally hard trails than he possibly could have found alone. They did not run across much of anything, but the guide was a good guide all the same, so Captain Raysor says. Up and down the bad lands they hiked after that will-o'-the-wisp, Quintin Salas, until Captain Raysor and his men were pretty well fagged. The guide stated that Quintin had killed his mother-in-law about a month before and he wanted to get him badly, and urged the Captain to renewed efforts. The guide being a Filipino, this unwonted interest in a mother-in-law did not excite suspicion. Towards the last of the march the guide, evidently dissatisfied at the slow pace, told the Captain that he would do a little scouting around himself and see if he could locate any signs of Salas or his men. The Captain gave his permission. The guide evidently found something, for he did not return.

The other day, while in Iloilo, Captain Raysor was introduced to Col. Quintin Salas by Major Noble and could hardly believe his eyes as he recognized, standing before him with easy grace, his erstwhile guide of the swamps. It may be imagined that Quintin thoroughly appreciated the situation. Captain Raysor's observations are not for publication.

The same correspondent says that Captain Raysor is not the first American officer that Quintin Salas has had a little fun with. He dropped into Pototan one hazy fall evening last year disguised as a padre, and made a pretty fair collection of outstanding accounts. The commanding officer was apprised of his visit but, when a search was instituted Quintin had just gone up the road.

Once again, Lieutenant Conger ran across an insurgent hospital, or rather a number of wounded and sick who were said by his guides to be insurgents, out in the Dumangas country some time last year. The place seemed to be in charge of a very courteous, pleasant medical officer, who greeted Lieutenant Conger quite cordially and stated that he was the medical officer in charge at that hospital. He had a red cross on his arm and busied himself about his patients as he conversed with the Lieutenant. Not to be outdone in the amenities, Lieutenant Conger extended all the privileges granted by the Geneva Convention, and rode away. Farther along the trail he secured a prisoner. After he reached his bivouac for the night the Lieutenant learned from a prisoner that the medical officer he had met was none other than Col. Quintin Salas. It was afterwards found that the red cross had been assumed after the Americans came in sight and the Lieutenant thinks most of the wounded and sick were faked, also, for he returned to the place immediately and all that he could find was an empty shack.

GRAPHIC COMPARISON OF HEAVY GUNS.

The German scientific journal, "Prometheus," quoted in the "Scientific American," gives some graphical comparisons of the 12-inch and 6-inch guns of the Krupp, Vickers and Armstrong makes, which show that when the same weight of shell is used in each, the highest ballistic results are still achieved by the Krupp weapons. Thus, for instance, in a comparison of the 12-inch 40-caliber gun, it is shown that the Krupp weapon

has an initial velocity of 816 meters, as against 791 and 786 meters, respectively, for the Vickers and Armstrong guns, the equivalent muzzle energies being 13,100 meter-tons for Krupp, 12,340 meter-tons for Vickers, and 12,515 meter-tons for Armstrong. At a range of 3,000 meters the remaining velocities and energies are as follows: Krupp, 681 meters and 9,110 meter-tons; Vickers, 659 meters and 8,540 meter-tons, and Armstrong, 655 meters and 8,440 meter-tons. Concerning this our American contemporary says: "Although these results are very gratifying as compared with other European weapons, it is satisfactory to note that they are surpassed by the new United States naval 12-inch gun, which with a muzzle velocity of 870 meters has developed a muzzle energy of 14,865 meter-tons, or 1,765 meter-tons more than the Krupp gun. The remaining velocities and energies at the various ranges are, of course, proportionately greater than those of the latter gun. At the same time, it is but just to point out that, judged on the basis of energy per weight of gun, the Krupp weapon is superior; our new gun showing 272 meter-kilogrammes per kilogramme of weight of gun, whereas the German weapon shows 288 meter-kilogrammes. 'Prometheus' points out that the light weight of the German weapons compared with their high efficiency argues particularly excellent quality both in gun steel and the construction of the gun itself; a point which is certainly well made."

BIG CACHE OF FILIPINO SHELLS.

The Manila detective bureau unearthed twelve cases of Hotchkiss shells and cases of smokeless powder at Marichabon, near Pasay, on May 4. There were 719 shells in all, and had been planted more than eight months ago. Bernardino Japon, formerly a sergeant of insurgent artillery, is given the credit of the find. It was known that the insurgents were receiving many consignments of arms and ammunition from Chinese and Japanese ports during the last twelve months. In the insurgent camp ammunition was not as scarce as it would have been if filibustering had not been going on, and notwithstanding the constant vigilance of the authorities, filibustering was carried on to a greater or less extent.

While it has not been definitely proved just how the twelve cases came to be planted in Pasay, it is probable they were landed down near Paranaque and taken out to the town from a vessel in the harbor. They were found buried behind two nipa shacks off the main street of the town. They were covered with about two feet of earth and there was little difficulty experienced in locating them.

They were intended for the use of General Ricarte, who was supposed to have a rapid fire Hotchkiss that he planted in the vicinity of Manila. Ricarte is now in captivity.

RED TAPE IN ENGLAND.

(From London Tit-Bits.)

A Somerset House clerk entered the private room of the head of his department to ask for a fortnight's holiday. The official received him with his usual affability, and told him to hand in his request in writing. "O, I did not think that was necessary if I applied to you in person," said the clerk. "Oh, yes; in fact, it is indispensable." "Then I will go back to the office." "No need to do that; see, here are pens, ink and paper; sit down and write." The clerk obeyed. The petition was written out, signed and folded. "Now," said that functionary, "you have only to present it." "To whom?" "To me, of course." And, taking the petition, he wiped his glasses, carefully adjusted them, read the document from beginning to end, placing it on file along

with a number of similar applications, and then remarked with the utmost gravity, "I have read your petition, and regret exceedingly that I am compelled to inform you that I cannot accede to your request."

THE DEFICIENCY IN ARMY SURGEONS.

(From the New York Medical Journal.)

The contention of Surgeon General Sternberg, that the provisions of the recent Army act relating to the medical department, by increasing the establishment in the lower ranks without a proportional increment in the upper ranks, would keep physicians from entering the Service, has been justified by the dissolution of the boards created to examine applicants for medical commissions in the Army without their having been able to secure a sufficiency of candidates. The extent to which governments at large seem to ignore the judgment and superior knowledge of those of their higher executive officials as to the needs and otherwise of those portions of the public service over which those officials have been selected, presumably on account of their fitness, to rule, seems almost fatuous. The United States is by no means alone in this matter. A much more conspicuous example may be seen in the entire military administration, medical and otherwise, of Great Britain.

A VOTE OF THANKS.

Washington Barracks, June 19, 1901.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

It gives me pleasure to state that I have been directed by the members of the Army and Navy Chapter, D. A. R., to inform you that at a regular meeting held June 10, a vote of thanks was tendered you for your kindness in inserting notices regarding the Chapter meetings in the Army and Navy Journal.

Very sincerely,

J. E. BORDEN,
Corresponding Secretary.

CONCEALED LIGHTING.

Something of an innovation in the line of lighting large church auditoriums is shown in the lighting of the new Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Central Park West, New York, a very fine edifice recently completed, which is beautifully lighted by a system of concealed reflectors placed in cornices in ceiling, so graduated that a powerful but even and decidedly agreeable light is thrown over the whole auditorium, the source of the light itself being concealed from the eye. The effect produced is very fine indeed, and commends itself to any one studying the problem of successfully lighting a large auditorium, or any beautifully decorated interior or painted ceiling. I. P. Frink, 551 Pearl street, New York City, is the originator of this effective method of lighting, and his wide experience in all matters of lighting enables him to successfully handle any lighting problem that may be presented to him.

Wilkinson & Fisher, counsellors at law and solicitors of patents, Washington, D. C., send the following list of patents granted June 5: Anchor, W. S. Bickley; anchor, F. Baldt, Sr.; armor plate, T. Hardie; carriages having axial recoil, hydraulic controller for, A. Kampf; powder, smokeless, E. H. Ford; projectile, D. C. Beaman; propeller, C. E. Hall; propeller, K. G. Johnston; propeller, ball-bearing screw, L. S. Gardner; propeller, screw, J. P. Duncanson; ordnance, apparatus for limbering or unlimbering heavy, M. Paul and P. Sock; track for heavy vehicles, endless, C. Bonagente; vessel, navigable, J. Campbell.

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